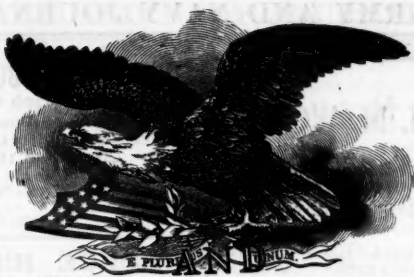


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# NAVY

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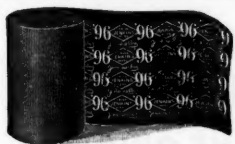
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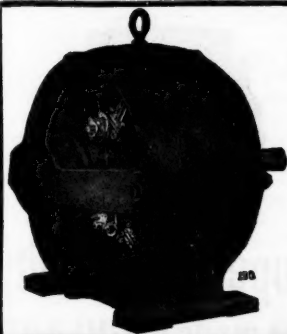
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## ADMINISTRATION OF SECRETARY MEYER.

The objection made so often in years gone by to the appointment of a civilian to the position of Secretary of the Navy, on the ground that he must necessarily be ignorant of the technical questions upon which he must so often pass, is losing its force more and more with each day that sees the development of the plan of reorganization of the Navy put into operation by Secretary Meyer. By providing for four divisions, the aid for each of which is a confidential adviser of the Secretary, Mr. Meyer constructed for himself a cabinet of experts which keeps him in touch with every phase of the Navy, for nothing can happen in that Service that does not fall under one of the four divisions—Operations, Personnel, Material, and Inspection.

When Secretary Meyer's name was being considered for the Navy portfolio, and again at the time of his appointment, we spoke of his business experience having been of a kind that accustomed him to the handling of large enterprises, and thus fitted him for the management of so large an establishment as the Navy of the United States. Everything that has taken place so far in his administration of the Department has justified the view we then took.

We have reported the compliment paid to Secretary Meyer at the banquet of the naval engineers in Washington on May 7, when he was introduced to the guests as a head of the Department who was ready to invite and hear suggestions from the heads of the bureaus. The knowledge that such suggestions are welcome has brought to the office desk of the Secretary many hints of the greatest value. Under the present system, these are put through the hopper of expert opinion, and thus only the worth while kind survive for practical demonstration and experiment.

It would not be fair to ascribe all the improvements and economies which have been effected in the Navy in the last fifteen months to the schemes of Secretary Meyer. He came into office at a more auspicious time, perhaps, than any other Secretary for years, if not for the whole period of our history, just at the time these lessons of the battleship cruise were ready for application to the practical problems which confronted the Navy in connection with the changes brought about by the advent of the Dreadnought and the super-Dreadnought era. The economy in consumption of coal and in oil which have figured in the achievements of the present administration were really worked out during the world-circling cruise of the fleet, but none the less they are rightly to be classed among the accomplishments of the actual régime since a less progressive Secretary might have failed to grasp the importance of the experience gained in the cruise, and might have hesitated to carry on to successful demonstration the experimental efforts made during the voyage.

In his address to the naval engineers, Secretary Meyer gave the keynote of his policy in regard to the Navy—the importance of engineering. It is plain from that speech, as from his acts as Secretary, that he recognizes that the efficiency of a battleship is largely determined by the efficiency of her engines. The school of marine engineers which he has established at Annapolis is an expression of this belief. Candidates for this school are selected, and it is the desire of every ambitious engineer officer to be chosen for this special course.

While repair ships are good and have shown their value, Secretary Meyer would go still further, and would put a miniature repair ship, as it were, on every battleship, as in the case of certain vessels on which foundries for use in repair work have been installed. In some of these foundries extensive castings, etc., that can be used

for minor repairs have been successfully made. The day when a battleship used to do a certain amount of cruising and then run off for a navy yard for an overhauling seems to have gone by, for under the Meyer plan the steaming and cruising periods will be followed by a complete overhauling of the machinery by the members of the crew, even to the extent of inspecting the propellers.

Even in the yards the educative effect of repair work will be continued. There the crew will make repairs, put in new machinery, etc., as far as they can, being assisted by the yard force. Not only is this system expected to bring down the cost of maintaining the yards, but also it will add to the mechanical efficiency of the officers and crews of the ships, giving them a broader knowledge of engineering work and enabling them to make better repairs after they get to sea. The possible objection that such duties will tend to make the life of the sailor more arduous, and thus add to the difficulty of recruiting, necessitating an increase of pay or other inducements to attract men to the ships, is met with the answer that, on the contrary, the tedium of life afloat will be broken by these varied duties, which will give any ambitious man such a knowledge of engineering work that if he elects to leave the Service he will find his availability as a mechanic such that he will not be long out of employment.

All these details in the policy of Secretary Meyer spell economy, but economy with efficiency, for Mr. Meyer is one of those who realize that there is no economy in inefficiency, that the greatest loss comes from ignorance and the inability to apply one's powers or instruments of production to their highest point of effectiveness. The Army Ordnance Department is applying a system designed to add to the efficiency of the individual workman in the arsenals by giving him a better understanding of his tools, and of all those details in doing work which, if properly understood, make for added effectiveness in production. This is the idea which Mr. Meyer has sought to bring into the management of the Navy, and which every day seems to justify as a vital factor in adding to the power of the fleet.

## ARMY ENGINEERS AND NAVY ENGINEERS.

The editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 21 referring to the keen disappointment felt by the Civil Engineers of the Navy over the assigning to the Army Engineers of the raising of the wreck of the Maine has been magnified in some quarters into a prediction that the Civil Engineers of the Navy will be absorbed by the Army Engineers. Careful reading of the editorial will not bear out any such construction. We were particular to point out then that Army Engineers did not seek the task of raising the Maine, and would have been relieved if Congress, in its wisdom, had seen fit to unload that responsibility upon the Civil Engineers of the Navy. The Army Engineers also disclaim any responsibility for the final proviso of Sec. 4, H.R. 7117, which has passed the House and is in the Senate. This is a bill "to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A." and the proviso referred to reads as follows: "Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, detail any Army Engineer to the supervision or inspection of any engineering work or works of construction carried on by the Government pursuant to law."

The part of this bill that is stirring the Civil Engineers of the Navy is that contained in this proviso, which authorizes the President "to detail any Army Engineer to the supervision or inspection of any engineering work or works." This is construed in some naval circles as meaning the taking over by the Army Engineers of all the work now done by the Navy Civil Engineers, such as the building of drydocks, floating drydocks like the Dewey, the construction of all buildings in navy yards, the sewerage and piping of the yards, etc.

This is a prospect which does not fill the Army Engineers with any enthusiasm whatever. Indeed, to hear them speak of such a possibility one would never form the idea that they had any interest in furthering such a project. They make the point that they have not enough men to do the work now before them, and to throw upon them the control of the work now done by Navy Engineers would be to handicap them still further. They lay emphasis upon the military character of the tasks of the Engineers of the Army, such as the construction of fortifications, service with troops, etc. In what departments of this kind of work would the Civil Engineers of the Navy be placed, is one of the questions puzzling the Army Engineers. As one officer put it, it would be too much like asking a railroad engineer to supervise the work involved in establishing a filtration plant. Not so many days ago a group of staff and line officers out West were joking each other about the period of service with troops which each had seen, and it turned out that the officer that had seen the most of that kind of service was a member of the Corps of Engineers. There are some in the Navy with an ability to read portents in the fairest skies who may see in the suggestion of consolidating the Engineers another step in the concentration of the energies of the Navy Department, and an attempt to confine as much as possible the work of the Navy to things that are purely naval. The Army Engineers are a unit in favoring the proposed Act, with or without the proviso in Sec. 4.

That there was no invasion of the rights of prerogatives of the Civil Engineers of the Navy in the assigning to the Army Engineers of the work of raising the wreck of the Maine is proved by a consideration of the law defining the duty of the Army Engineers, such as Secs.

19 and 20 of the River and Harbor Act, approved March 3, 1899, which gives to the Secretary of War the power to remove all obstructions to navigation in the waters of the United States. The fact that the Maine lies in foreign waters does not alter the fact that Congress has selected the Army Engineers as the best qualified for that sort of work at home, and it is not likely that their pre-eminence in that class of work would be affected by their going into outside waters.

Resenting a statement heard from the pulpit in which the soldier was characterized as a "professional killer" and his vocation as deplorable, "a soldier" correspondent of the New York Sun says: "The United States Army has never been composed of 'professional killers.' Quite the contrary. It has stood for peace above all things: it is maintained to preserve peace, and each member of the Army is taught that the reason for its existence is to preserve law and order and compel peace, to protect the inhabitants of our country in time of war and suffering and to aid the 'church militant,' of which the minister referred to is a representative, in the spread of civilization and Christianity. Can any right thinking man when he reflects upon the work done within our own borders at various times by our Army, particularly in the Chicago strikes and at San Francisco, term the American soldier a 'professional killer'? Has not the Army been used primarily for the alleviation of suffering and to prevent oppression? Witness the wars in 1776, 1812 and 1861, and those in Cuba and in the Philippines. There is not a man in all the world who hates bloodshed and suffering more than does the true American soldier who has seen them in all their horrors; there is not a citizen of this nation who is as loath to engage in war, with its consequent loss of life, as the American soldier. He knows our state of unpreparedness and the horrors that will follow a war better than the civilian or the minister preaching from the pulpit. Does not our history show that the most active men in bringing about peace, the sincerest lovers of peace, have been trained soldiers? On the banks of the Hudson, on Riverside Drive, rest the remains of one of our greatest soldiers. As the General-in-Chief of our Army he saw fit to 'fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.' But why? In order to bring about that condition of affairs which is graven on the portals of his tomb, and which has endeared him to the American nation for all time: 'Let us have peace.' Can any fair minded American speak of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee or Stonewall Jackson as a 'professional killer'?"

In a speech made at the Lake Mohonk conference, William Jennings Bryan said: "Our nation is in a better position than any other to test the power of example in leading the nations into the paths of peace. It does not need to compete with the world in battleships"—with more of the same tenor. Commenting upon this, the Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Now, if he had walked a league or two beyond the perimeter of the Mohonk atmosphere and taken a long, deep thought he would have realized that the nation that does 'not need to compete with the world in battleships' is, of all nations, the one least fitted to lead others by its example into reduced armaments and peace and all that. 'Oh, of course, you can afford not to build battleships,' the other nations would think, if not reply, 'and also afford to give good advice. But if you were in our situation, close together instead of far away, with many national animosities slumbering, instead of being comparatively free from them, you would sing a different tune! The sort of example that might appeal to us is not of the safe and sure variety—the advice that a man up the only tree gives to the man hard pressed by the bull in the field below. It would have to come from some nation in a similar situation, confronted by our own peculiar difficulties—in other words, be action that risked something.'"

The new light entrenching tool with which the British infantryman is now equipped is in three parts—spade, pick and shaft—so arranged that when the spade is in use the resistance is taken by the pick acting against the shaft and held in position by the left hand, while when employed as a pick the weight of the shovel assists and a portion of the resistance is taken by the head of the shaft. The pick, being set at a slightly obtuse angle, is prevented from closing when it strikes any obstruction. The joint is riveted with a peculiarly shaped washer, which has a tendency always to keep the joint stiff. The spade is 6 inches by 7 inches, and is slightly curved, and the pick is 4½ inches long, the total length, with shaft, being 2 feet. It is carried in a frog, and the curved portion fits closely round the body.

In many cities and towns throughout the United States and at naval stations and Army posts Memorial Day, in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, was duly observed by the military. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who fought in the Civil War, numbered close on 50,000 less this year in the parades than last year, death having carried them off. Four thousand soldiers of the Civil War have died during the past month. This is a startling increase, for the records of the Bureau of Pensions show that the average decrease in the pension roll of the Civil War is from 2,500 to 3,000 monthly.

Some instructive memoranda have been prepared for the use of officers of the National Guard, having to do with commissary supplies, by Col. James N. Allison, U.S.A., Chief Commissary Department of the East, and if the National Guardsmen go hungry while on maneuvers in the Department of the East this summer it will be the fault of their own officers. Colonel Allison explains the necessary vouchers, etc., to be prepared and signed, and gives instructions to be followed in case cooked meals have to be purchased in the open market while traveling. The other information, which will be of use to National Guard officers generally, include the following: "Subsistence will be furnished by the Subsistence Department, U.S.A., not to exceed in cost the sum allotted, as follows: From the time the Militia organizations shall start from the home rendezvous until time of arrival at camp, an expense not exceeding seventy-five cents per man per day is authorized for the purchase of cooked meals, including liquid coffee, for enlisted men. Organizations reaching destination at a late hour of the day should arrange in advance for the evening meal, either taking with them cooked lunch or providing through purchase or otherwise at destination. Detraining of troops and supplies, transfer to camp sites, establishment of camp and drawing rations, consume much time, too often resulting in a hasty and poorly cooked midnight supper and well founded discontent and needless hardship to weary and hungry men. Coffee can be provided in a few minutes through arrangement with organizations already on the ground, but no other cooking should be attempted if possible to avoid the necessity thereof. In camp rations will be issued to enlisted men only. Arrangements will be made by the commissary at the post or camp for the supply of fresh meat, fresh bread, fresh vegetables and ice. Ice is authorized for issue at the camp, but not for issue going to and returning therefrom. The sale of ice by the Subsistence Department is not authorized. Subsistence stores in the commissary at rendezvous will be sold at cost prices to officers and enlisted men of the Militia, in reasonable quantities, as to officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. Immediately upon the arrival at post the commissary of the command should get in touch with the post commissary for instructions in the matter of rations, etc. For the journey to the home rendezvous travel rations will be issued. The combined cost of meals, rations, liquid coffee, commutation of rations for sick in hospitals and any other authorized purchase must not exceed the allotment made. Any expense for subsistence in excess of the allotment must be borne by the state, or the organization incurring the same. The authorized allowance for liquid coffee is seven cents per man per meal, i.e., twenty-one cents per man per day for the actual number of days traveling."

In his Berlin address ex-President Roosevelt said: "One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of the virile fighting virtues, of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and lead too luxurious lives there is always danger lest the softness eat like an acid into their manliness of fiber. Unjust war is to be abhorred; but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all that would harm it; and woe thrice over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise." Quoting this, the Philadelphia Ledger says: "It is not surprising to read that the German Emperor 'warmly congratulated' the Colonel on the completion of his address. He could not have expressed the Prussian idea better himself. Everybody abhors unjust war. There never was a nation that did not think the other side unjust. But there are some simple souls who cannot see how justice can be determined by the weight of armaments, and have fondly imagined that in the development of the civilized man from the barbarian the 'game of war' might some day cease to be the world's preoccupying thought. This is another of the illusions which the holder of the Nobel Peace Prize has come to shatter. Instead of beating our swords into plowshares, as a prophet of decadence dreamed, we must keep them ever at the 'fighting edge.' Who is there that can cite any period of human history in which justice was not determined by the weight of armaments; that is, by the strength of authority? Who will undertake to assume that all of the laws passed by our legislatures, interpreted by the courts and enforced by the strong arm of the executive authority, are the expressions of absolute justice? When they are, and when there is a complete international agreement as to what justice requires, armies and navies will disappear as the light of our tallow dips pales before that of the risen sun. So long as men continue to dispute, justice between individuals will be determined by law, with the armed man behind it, and between nations by the weight of armament. In what way has 'the development of civilized man' protected China, India and other foreign nations not prepared for war against the Occidental nations who plume themselves on their superior civilization and humanity? In what way will it protect us if we find ourselves in the same position?"

An Alaska correspondent says: "While a small boy in East Orange it was my habit to spend hours at a time poring over the old newspapers and books, some over a hundred years old and some nearly as old, in my father's attic. The queer predictions and prophecies there set forth seldom, if ever, came to pass, and this fact, firmly established in my mind, has always spoiled for me any enjoyment in the vapors of the genius politician. Two years ago I came to Alaska, and had the misfortune to be thrown into the company of rabid anti-expansionists of socialistic tendencies, and of whose conversation and endless arguments I soon sickened. Now, strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, there is an abundance of old papers, magazines and books in Alaska which were probably brought here by the commercial companies of old. A short search soon revealed an article against the annexation of California, redolent with the flowery arguments of the saloon politicians (our sovereigns), and this article I treasured until our ants were hard at it again stating their reasons why the islands should have been left unannexed. Then I read them the article, but with the substitution of Philippines for California, Manila for Yerba Buenas, and to say that they were delighted with the article and highly agreed with it only half expresses the fact. When their admiration had subsided a little I handed them the paper, with the remark that

'there is nothing new under the sun' and 'I wonder what the man who wrote that would think if he could see California now?' Of course, they fairly raised the roof with their arguing that this was not a parallel case, etc. But the laugh was on them, and once set the laugh on a man his future arguments are worthless. Since then I have enjoyed myself greatly by the repetition of this mode of argument with the anti-expansionists. But for my suggestion: Would not a few of the old newspaper articles published just prior to the War of 1812, republished verbatim with their prophecies underscored, and after the article a statement of what actually happened, be opportune at this time? I can recall one article in the Baltimore Clipper about the great bravery of the American Militia and likening them to the minute men of '76. What those men did a little later at Bladensburg would look well published right after. Then articles condemning the policy of the Administration in building vessels, but advocating the building of many small 'gunboats,' were common about 1805 or 1806. I can even recall an article against the annexation of Kentucky."

The steamship *Pas de Calais*, Calais to Dover line, collided with the French submarine *Pluviose* near Calais on May 26. The submarine's hull was crushed, and the little vessel immediately sank, all on board being drowned, including her commander, Commander Callot, Captain Prat, who commanded the Calais submarine flotilla, two other officers and a crew of twenty-five men. The heavy undertow and the great depth at which the wreck lies are retarding the operations of the divers, who are able to work only two hours each tide. It has been found impossible to raise the sunken craft to the surface, so the submarine will be attached by chains to pontoons, after which, at each tide, she will be towed in nearer shore until shallow water is reached. The work of getting her in will probably take ten days. The *Pluviose* was the latest type of submarine boat on the Laubeuf system. She was fifty meters long and 450 tons burden. France has suffered more severely than any other country from accident to naval submarines. Since July 6, 1905, when the *Farfadet* was sunk off Bizerta, Tunis, she has had five submarines lost or damaged. Two of these were kept from sinking, the *Gymnote*, which struck a rock off Toulon on March 5, 1907, and the *Submarine X*, which became unmanageable off Cherbourg on Jan. 11, 1907. The crews of these vessels were saved, as was the crew of the *Farfadet*. The *Lutin* sank off Bizerta after an explosion on Oct. 17, 1906, and fourteen men were killed. The *Algerian* sank at her moorings at Cherbourg, Jan. 11, 1907. There was no loss of life. The Japanese have lost a submarine with fourteen lives, the Russians two with nearly thirty. The sinking of one British submarine and explosions on two others have caused the death of fifteen men. The American Navy has not escaped. One man was killed and several were injured in Mare Island Navy Yard, when a barge to which the *Submarine Grampus* and *Pike* were moored blew up on Sept. 18, 1908. The crews of the American *Viper*, *Cuttlefish*, and *Octopus* were injured by inhaling poisonous gases on the trip from New York to Norfolk on Oct. 10, 1908.

The Kansas City Times gives the Army some excellent hints on the frequency of court-martial trials, to which it will be well to take heed. It says: "The efficiency of that part of the Army scouting for causes for courts-martial cannot be questioned. The American people are more than friendly toward the Army, and a few dozen courts-martial cannot shake that friendliness, although they may cause question of the corps spirit, without which military organization is defective. But the readiness with which charges are preferred, charges in many cases based upon faint suspicion or fine interpretation of regulations, can tend only to make the man in civil life wonder whether the officers are not interested in the legal side of their profession, to the detriment of the work for which they are paid. The Army is even now asking for an increase in officers. With the many trials at hand, someone may be led to inquire as to the number of commissioned men now on court-martial duty and suggest that trivial differences be settled with less expense, less publicity and less feeling. Certainly the court-martial is unavoidable, and just as certain is it that all too great a proportion of them could be avoided by the use of some tact, some consideration and of more regard for the Army's fame. The education and training of an officer is supposed to develop calmness, good judgment and self-restraint. There is great opportunity to apply these qualities in the every-day official life of the garrison in time of peace. The many courts-martial lead to the suspicion that these virtues are falling into disuse in the Service, and it is only a question of time when the fault-finding, quibbling, chip-on-the-shoulder spirit, if permitted to exist, will become exaggerated in the minds of the public and cause resentment. Then, of course, the earnest, duty loving, square officer will suffer along with the mischief maker."

The patriotic citizens of the Isthmus of Panama are making extensive preparations already for celebrating the Fourth of July. They propose to spend \$2,000 on the various amusements, \$1,300 on fireworks, \$700 on dancing and \$200 on music. The decorations used last year are available, and there will be little additional expense on this account. Free transportation will be given between Colon and Panama to Americans, as in previous years, but it is probable that this will apply only to employees of the Canal Commission and of the Panama Railroad and that a ticket will be issued to each employee. The Commission band has been assigned to Cristobal and the marine band to Ancon for the entire day. A dance will be held in Cristobal at an estimated expense of \$300 and one in Ancon at an estimated expense of \$400, and the fireworks will be divided, \$600 worth to Cristobal, \$600 worth to Ancon, and \$100 worth to the leper settlement at Palo Seco. At the time of the earthquake at Cartago no movement was reported as having been felt anywhere on the Isthmus, which is a subject of congratulation in view of the early prophecies of injury to the Canal from earthquake shocks. In reply to an offer of assistance the consul general at San José requested the Commission to send 250 tents and 500 blankets to him at Cartago, and this was promptly done. Lieut. Col. C. A. Devoil, president of the Canal Zone Red Cross, despatched \$500 from the Canal Zone Red Cross

funds, and reported the disaster to the national headquarters at Washington, which immediately sent \$5,000.

A curious story reaches the New York Sun from Washington. As reported by that paper, there was a bill duly prepared and considered to rectify the present injustice of requiring graduates of the Naval Academy to wait for two years after graduation and pass a second examination before receiving their commissions as ensigns. "Similar bills have been prepared and similarly blighted for many years past. This particular bill had the approval of almost the entire Senate Naval Committee, and it is whispered that a majority of that body had solemnly agreed to vote down anyone who objected. Yet last Tuesday—or was it Wednesday?—an extremely prominent member walked into the committee room and condemned the bill to some convenient pigeonhole. He said that it could not pass so long as he was a member of the Senate, disdaining argument and resting his antagonism solely on the other places of power and authority he held in the Senate organization and his opportunities of punishing revolt. It is a mournful witness to the nerve and brains of the Senate Committee that this measure, approved by experience and recommended by the wisdom of the Navy accumulated from the observations of a quarter of a century, was killed then and there at the instance of one potent gentleman who didn't even descend to an explanation."

General attention in New Orleans is centered on the movement to secure the location there of the proposed Panama Canal celebration, and the Louisiana General Assembly in a body and the Governor of the state, besides a large deputation of citizens from the city of New Orleans, have arrived at Washington to present the claims of the city in the premises as the most fitting location for the said celebration. Speaking of the Canal, the *Picayune* says: "If we do not maintain a Navy strong enough to cope with all possible comers, we may as well abandon the Panama Canal and recede from our ambitious pretensions under the Monroe Doctrine. The millennium is apparently no nearer at the moment than it was a century ago. Nations are constantly seeking to take advantage of each other, and now and then they get into a quarrel which only war can settle. Modern methods have possibly reduced the liability to friction, but it is a lamentable fact that peace is longer maintained now than formerly, because armaments have become so enormous that the leading nations stand in wholesome awe of one another."

Officers of our Army and Navy who are fond of fishing and spend some of the summer months near the fine angling waters of Canada may find their piscatorial pleasures restricted in the near future, owing to the fear of the Canadians that their lakes are being depleted of fish by the rush of summer pleasure anglers and commercial fishermen. In connection with the rapid disappearance of some of the most gamey fish from the waters of Manitoba, the Dominion Fisheries Commission has investigated the subject and submitted a voluminous report. It sets forth the belief that all the lakes of Manitoba have been overfished, that some of the more valuable species, such as whitefish and pickerel, have decreased very seriously in size and abundance, and that sturgeon are on the point of extinction. It is urged that summer fishing on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba be prohibited, and that on and after Jan. 1, 1911, the closed season be applied, with a view to restoring the pickerel and whitefish.

At a special meeting in Washington of the incorporators of the Navy Relief Society a resolution was adopted directing the president of the society, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., to file a copy of the resolution with the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia which amends the articles of incorporation so as to authorize the board of managers to render relief when they consider it necessary to the mothers of the deceased officers, seamen and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, as the original articles of incorporation only contemplated the relief of the widows and orphans of these men. The society finds that the greater proportion of enlisted men in the Service are young and unmarried and many of them have dependent mothers, so that now their cases are to be covered also, and thus increase the beneficent work of the society.

On the invitation of Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, of the Navy, Dr. Francis Dowling, of Cincinnati, on May 27 addressed the surgeons of the Navy Hospital and the Navy Medical School, Washington. Dr. Dowling is a well known traveler and lecturer, and only recently returned from Paris, where he made an investigation into the medical departments of that city. He described the progress made in medicine in France in the hundred years, 1780-1880, and gave stereopticon views of some of the work being done to-day. He said that there is no department of activity by Frenchmen that reflects greater credit upon the nation than that of medicine and surgery, in which some of the greatest minds in original investigation are to be found to-day.

The careful attention paid to the dietary of the Army is indicated by the publication, under the authority of the War Department, of the Manual for Army Bakers, prepared by a board consisting of Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, Francis J. Koester and Lucius R. Holbrook, of the Commissary Department. Four chapters are devoted to wheat and flour, yeast, bread making and special recipes for working the dough into various palatable shapes, including buns, crullers, doughnuts, jelly rolls and pie crust. Then follow chapters on post and field bakery equipment and field baking expedients. There are fourteen illustrations in this handy little volume.

A bronze tablet has recently been placed in Bancroft Hall, at the Naval Academy, by the class of 1903, in memory of Midshipmen Thomas Ward and William E. T. Neumann, 1903, who lost their lives in the turret explosion on the U.S.S. *Missouri*, April 13, 1904, during record target practice.

## A PLEA FOR OUR MOBILE ARMY.

We give further extracts from the speech of Mr. McLachlan, of California, made in the House of Representatives May 19. It will be observed that while the speaker does not undervalue the Navy or our coast defenses, his main argument is in behalf of the increase of our mobile forces. He says:

"In the midst of peace it is difficult to believe in the possibility of war. It is easy to see the folly and the cost of war. It is easy to show how every difference can be settled without resort to arms. It is easy almost to believe in the dawn of a better era, when universal peace shall reign. There have been watchers for that dawn for eighteen hundred years looking as eagerly as we look now. It may come. No man is wise enough to say what this world shall see, but it needs little wisdom to be assured that the time is not yet here. There are those who believe it will never come; that war, far from being an unmitigated evil, is one of the finest forces in the uplift of the world. I shall not here agree or disagree with those who believe these things or enter at all upon the theory or the philosophy of war. I desire to avoid theory, as I desire to avoid passion or sentiment. I desire only to present the facts as they manifestly exist, or, at most, as they appear to me. And the first of these is that war plainly is still a possibility; that the problems of war, or of avoiding war, are still the greatest problems that the world has to face. Preparations for war, or against war, as you choose to view it, go on apace. There never was a time when so many keen minds were engaged in applying every known principle of science to instruments of war. There never was a time when nations were so concerned with keeping themselves in condition to maintain their rights by force. There never was a time when it was so evident that peace is the time in which to prepare for war, and that preparation for war is the surest way to prevent it. Admitting war possible anywhere admits it possible with us. Admitting this, the right to know the state of our readiness to meet this condition cannot be denied. No less an authority than the chairman of the Military Committee of this House is reported in the public press to have admitted that the capture of our coast cities by a foreign Power is clearly possible, and that twenty more regiments of mobile troops are immediately necessary. But he added that this body would not create those additional regiments until war was upon us. I do not like to believe this. I prefer to believe that the gentleman was inaccurately quoted. And even if this be true, I do not like to believe that if we need further mobile troops immediately this body would be so derelict in its duty as to refuse to authorize them until war is upon us.

"In these days wars come suddenly and events proceed rapidly. In the event of war with a Pacific Power, assuming the conditions most favorable to us, our Navy would be together, and either all in the Pacific or all in the Atlantic. Assuming it together and in the Pacific and if completely victorious all real cause of anxiety would be removed. If completely defeated, the Pacific coast would then be exposed to invasion unhindered, so far as the sea is concerned. If, on the other hand, the Navy were together and in the Atlantic, the Pacific coast would be as completely exposed to invasion as if our fleet were completely annihilated. In point of time the Pacific coast is far nearer the Orient than the Atlantic. Until the completion of the Panama Canal, at least, the transfer of our Navy from the Atlantic to the Pacific in time of war would be a practical impossibility, certainly so unless we violated the strongest principles of international law and forced nearly every South American republic into war, either with us or against us. But admitting this possibility, the time employed in negotiations or in securing supplies by force where negotiations failed would occupy such a period as to make the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific coast, if not impossible, at least unnecessary. The United States would have no Pacific coast by the time of its arrival.

"What is easily conceivable for the Pacific coast is not merely attack, threatened or actual, but attack accompanied by invasion of hostile armies, with no military strength of our own at hand to oppose it, and with our Navy on the other side of the continent. To permit the possession of the Pacific coast to depend on the result of a single naval engagement is assuredly a hazardous risk.

"Let us see now what part the coast defenses would play. It is far from my intention to undervalue coast defenses in general or in our system in particular. That under certain conditions they are an important element of defense is not to be doubted. But where these conditions do not obtain I am opposed to the utilization of time and money in construction that may prove a source of weakness rather than strength, and certainly affects unfavorably appropriations for more important defensive measures. I do not believe that the place of fixed defenses of this sort in any defensive plan is generally known among the people of this country, or even among the members of this body. I doubt if it is generally recognized that they are the weakest and least important element in any plan of national defense; yet I believe I am warranted in stating not only this, but that they are at present a positive weakness, rather than a possible strength, in our system. I believe that any student of military science and of history will confirm this opinion. General Story, himself only recently Chief of Artillery, says: 'The sole function of such fortifications is to defend a port against direct naval attack. Against an enemy powerful enough to land the coast fort has no defensive value, and may even prove an element of weakness, as did Port Arthur to Russia.' Yet, notwithstanding this, we have spent nearly a hundred million dollars since 1886 in the installation and equipment of these defenses. We are continually extending them, and there is no doubt that the vast majority of the people of this country believe that thereby we are making ourselves invulnerable. Under a proper military system this extension might be wise. In the complete state of ignorance that exists it may prove worse than folly—it may prove fatal.

"Since 1812, though two foreign wars and one civil conflict are written into our history during that period, if we except the attack on Fort Sumter and a few of the defenses of the Confederate states, not a hostile shot has been fired either at or from a coast defense of the United States. What effect did these exceptions have on the result of the Civil War? In view of these facts, the degree of confidence placed in these defenses by most of us would be laughable were it not so serious. Their only object can be to prevent the bombardment or capture of the protected cities by an enemy's fleet or the debarkation of troops and supplies within the protected harbors. Under The Hague convention the bombardment of undefended cities is no longer possible. The defensive works installed to protect our great seaboard cities, therefore, far from making bombardment impossible, invite it in case of war. Our own coast defenses are not

fortresses. There is none of them prepared for defense from the land side. None is possible, indeed, without mobile troops for this purpose. Were there no other reason, these defenses that have been installed so rapidly have made mobile troops a necessity not merely to give them strength, but to prevent them from being an immense national weakness. This is not a plea of the mobile Army; it is an admission of coast artillerists themselves. Standing at the sea front of our great cities these defenses invite attack that otherwise could not occur. Undefended from the rear, their fall is inevitable, if even small parties of the enemy can land elsewhere and reach their rear unopposed. The great guns installed can fire only toward the sea. Boston or New York or Washington might be taken by any of the several Powers without a shot from the heavy guns emplaced for their defense. I repeat that I do not question the wisdom of the installation of coast defenses, but I question seriously the wisdom of installing them without adequate preparation for their defense from the rear and before a mobile force sufficient to discourage the thought of invasion is created; and I believe that had the millions spent in installing them been expended in the creation of a proper military system, we should be in a far better position to-day to resist invasion. With sufficient mobile troops on the ground, properly armed and placed, even though the landing operations are covered by the fire of friendly warships, the advantage lies with the forces on shore. Thirty thousand troops might easily prevent the landing of many times their number. But unless actually in position on the ground before the landing operations commence this advantage does not hold, and a few men landed in one place may readily occupy the attention of a defensive force, unless far superior in number, until the landing operations are completed elsewhere.

"We avoided war with France because we had a mobile Army, while we waged war with ourselves and against Spain because we lacked this first essential of peace. For what that one war avoided might otherwise have cost us we could have supported a mobile Army that would have avoided the war with Spain. For what the Civil War and the war with Spain have cost us we could support a mobile Army sufficient to avoid war for fifty years to come. We have for its size the most expensive military establishment in the world. In proportion to expenditures we have the least efficient. The fault lies not in its personnel, but in its organization. We are building from the top downward, instead of from the bottom up. Whatever advance is made in material of war, the only thing that finally counts is men, men trained in a way and to a degree that no other work in life requires. Whatever advantages we possessed or whatever disadvantages under which we labored in war material, the final result has depended upon the encounter of man and man. The Russo-Japanese war emphasized this again in a way that it would seem the world should never forget, and yet is forgetting already; and it was won, as has every other war been won, not by the side possessing the best weapons, the most wealth, even the most men, but by the side that had best prepared its men for the strain of battle, and thus gained the first requisite of what has been well termed fitness to win, which always determines the results of war."

Deducting 20,000 coast defense troops, the non-combatant, sick and absent, the speaker estimated the available force of the Regular Army at 30,000, saying: "These 30,000 are scattered all over the United States, most of them far in the interior, where there is little likelihood of their serious need, and few of them along either coast, where the first need in a foreign war will appear. This is a result, of course, of conditions following the Civil War, when the Army, reduced in numbers to the limit of bare necessity, was scattered along the frontier for the protection of the white settlers against the Indians. The small and widely separated garrisons of the interior were necessary then. They are necessary no longer. Yet they remain to vex the military mind and hamper the military system. The strength of the Organized Militia is approximately 120,000 men. Under existing law this force, presumably, will be available in time of need for employment wherever ordered. But scattered all over the United States, and again the Militia of each state scattered throughout the state itself, its mobilization is, under the most favorable conditions, a matter of time. The mobilization of its entire strength is still improbable. Let us believe that three-fourths of its combatant strength could be transported to the Pacific coast in readiness for defensive operations within four or five weeks. No man who seriously studies the difficulties attending such a move can conclude that we could do it in less time. Few will believe that we could get anywhere near this number of troops to the Pacific coast in a still greater time. I do not believe that we could hope to prevent the landing of an aggressive foe with less than this number of troops actually within the theater wherein the landing is attempted. Certainly to divide this number into three separate theaters of operations would not only expose them, providing invasion were accomplished, to defeat in detail, but would render each force of itself insufficient to prevent the landing of the invaders.

"With uninterrupted communications with the Orient, with a foothold obtained on the Pacific coast, an Oriental Power, up to the limit of her strength, could transport men and supplies to that coast far more rapidly than we could transport men and supplies to meet them. The belief in our ability to create armies numbered in the millions whenever necessity shall arise is a fallacy that almost every good American holds close to his heart. It is vain to expect lasting benefit so long as we deny history and hold to our belief that we can do in the future what we have never done in the past, and what, indeed, is humanly impossible. But if we could mobilize and equip even a quarter of a million men in four months for operations on the Pacific coast, this number would still, after four months, be far from sufficient. By that time we should need an Army of a million men, but its mobilization and equipment in the same or even double that time thereafter would be impossible. Mobilization and equipment for an unprepared country become increasingly difficult as the number increases. And such an Army, even presuming it mobilized and equipped within six months, or even a year, following the outbreak of war, would still lack the first essential of a modern army—discipline. It would still lack training. It would still lack all of the elements of the quality of fitness to win, except possibly patriotism, and I am bound to believe that after six months or a year in such mobilization camps as this country has witnessed in the past, and would witness again if occasion arose now, even this element would be found to have largely vanished. The day for the employment of raw levies in war is gone. There never was a day when their employment was wise, as our history all too plainly shows. There never was a time when undisciplined men could be urged against disciplined troops of equal number. Our own history is full of attempts of this kind that sprinkle its pages with failures—or would, did we not carefully omit their record. There are nearly a score of instances in our several wars

where undisciplined Militia fled precipitately from the fire of a trained enemy. We have advanced far along the road of civilization since those days.

"It is doubtful whether with the advance of civilization, with the increasing foreign element in our population, the physical standard of our hardy forefathers is being maintained. The records show that seventy-five per cent. of the applicants for enlistment in the Army to-day are rejected as physically unfit. The rejection on the same ground of Volunteers in 1898 reached a percentage scarcely believable, although no one believes that the standard set for the Regular Army was then upheld. But unless he is physically fit for the field a soldier is worse than useless. Instead of adding to efficiency, he adds to the burden and expense. The dispirited condition of our troops in Cuba, the Philippines and in Southern camps during the Spanish War is no reflection on the spirit and courage of Americans. It is but one of the many indictments that stand against the Government for placing men unhabituated to the life in the field in time of war. Had our Army then been called upon to engage an enterprising and trained enemy of equal strength it would have been annihilated. In the Civil War, notwithstanding the havoc of battle, four men died of preventable diseases to one killed in action. A similar disgraceful condition has marked every war in which we have been engaged.

"We should cease to point with arrogant pride to our national wealth and hold in our ignorance that it makes us impregnable. I do not believe that well-filled coffers are a sufficient substitute for militant strength. As well say that the footpad waits for the trained athlete, and fears to attack a weaker man with a better filled wallet. Our unprotected wealth, both continental and insular, is an invitation to assault from nations physically better prepared, but financially in a worse condition. The pauper needs neither locks nor police protection. We spend \$3,000,000 daily on police and courts and penitentiaries to protect our lives and property from our fellow-countrymen. We have millions invested in mechanical appliances for the protection of our treasure vaults from domestic enemies in peace, and yet hold that we have little to fear from alien Powers that covetously watch the map of the world for unprotected territory. This is ignorance that is worse than folly. It is criminal.

"I yield to no man in my admiration of the patriotism, the energy and the spirit of sacrifice that animate those who in other walks of life still find time to devote to the study and training that will prepare them better to answer their country's call in time of need. They deserve well of the Government and of all men. I believe that in organization, in discipline, in training, in spirit and in all that goes to make the soldier they are a far different, a far more efficient force of citizen soldiers than we have ever known before. I believe that the next war will substantiate this, and that we shall need them every one.

"But the National Guard, along present lines, has not yet been put to the test of service in war. We may believe, and I am glad to believe, that it will meet that test faithfully when necessity arises. Any other belief would mean lack of faith in American blood. But I believe also that no greater harm can be done to the nation and to the National Guard itself than to permit the impression to gain ground that the few evenings and days during the year that can be devoted by the members of this force to the essential elements of the soldier's profession constitute all that is necessary to fit men for war in its modern aspects. The National Guard itself does not believe this. The more efficient the Guard becomes the more clearly does it realize its own present shortcomings and the more insistent grow its demands for such additional legislation as will enable it to attain the high standard toward which it aspires, and without which there is small hope for success in the modern field of battle. Side by side with Regular troops I believe in time of stress its members will acquit themselves well. Side by side with Regular troops I believe they should be in the first line of battle when war comes. And I believe that inevitably, whatever Regular force we shall have, we shall need them there. But I believe also that for their own good in time of peace, and for the good of us all in time of war, they should not be in such preponderance in that first line that the discipline and steadiness and greater knowledge of those who give their whole lives to this work should be utterly lost because proportionately too small to serve even as an example. What this nation will need in war is sufficient trained men to hold an enemy in place until our Volunteer Army can be organized and equipped.

"I believe earnestly that whatever number of troops is necessary, if not actually to prevent invasion by any possible enemy, at least to make him hesitate long before he attempts it, should be provided. If it be determined that the number available now is sufficient, I shall be glad; but I think it will be found that for the adequate protection of this country it will be necessary for a reasonable force of mobile troops to be stationed at all times along the Pacific coast. I think this will be found necessary in order to avoid as far as possible the fearful consequences to this nation that would follow the interruption of railway transportation in time of war. In any event, I believe it will be found that mobility is the thing we have least considered in our military preparations of the past, and that is the most important thing to consider in the present and the future.

"As I have said already, it is a historical fact that it is not the fixed implements of war, but men, that decide battles. It is the foot soldier with his rifle and the artillerist with his field gun. These are the forces, I think it will be found, that we need most and shall need first, the forces that in the past we have most neglected, and the forces that for efficiency are the most difficult to organize and train. They are as well, I think, proportionately the least expensive to organize and equip, and while I believe, personally, that whatever expenditures are necessary to ensure our security are expenditures well made, I am glad to believe also that it will be found that once we begin to build our Military Establishment along proper lines we shall find its efficiency increase relatively far beyond any increase of expenditures for military purposes."

## UNDUE LENIENCY TO PRISONERS.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, in a recent General Order to his command, has issued instructions regarding the carrying out of sentences of military prisoners which are of general interest. General Maus says:

"To secure uniformity, the attention of commanding officers is directed to the importance of strictly carrying out regulations and orders regarding all prisoners under their control. Punishment is awarded only after careful consideration and is commensurate to the offense committed. The object of such punishment is primarily to prevent future misconduct, and unless carried out

thoroughly as ordered it is evident that this object will not be attained.

"The guardhouse must be made a place of punishment, from which all luxuries, such as tobacco, etc., should be excluded. Attention is directed to General Orders No. 2, Department of the Columbia, series of 1902, regarding the parole of prisoners, and to Par. 310, Guard Manual, requiring their proper guard.

"While the demands of humanity, the proper care as to supply of food, its adequacy and preparation, and good sanitary conditions, must be considered, no mitigation or deviation from uniformity in carrying out the sentences of all prisoners will be permitted or tolerated.

"The fact that punishment awarded by the department commander cannot legally or properly be mitigated or interfered with by inferior authority needs no emphasis, and to do so is but a usurpation of authority.

"Officers of the day will be required to make minute inspections as to the sanitary conditions, as to the work required, food, promptness of supply and other important matters necessary to bring to the attention of commanding officers and make report of same in writing, with the daily guard report on being relieved, or at once, in urgent cases.

"Prisoners undergoing sentence for serious offenses, or awaiting trial for such offenses, will not be sent to work to places under conditions where their escape may be effected or favored, and officers violating necessary precautions will not be excused of responsibility in case of escape. Such classes of prisoners should never be permitted to enter woods or go to barracks for their meals. Negligence on the part of non-commissioned officers or sentinels should result in trial.

"Inspectors general, in making report of inspections of posts, will submit a list of all prisoners, the offenses for which confined, regulations as to their care, safety, etc., labor required of them, and will report whether or not the provisions of orders and regulations for prisoners are carried out. In case clemency is desired for any prisoner, due application may be made for consideration by the proper authority, but such applications will be made for adequate reasons only."

#### THE CASE OF ADAMS VS. ADAMS.

Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, who is a brevet brigadier general for his services in the Civil War, countered on Charles Francis Adams in a speech in the House of Representatives May 24, which appears in the Congressional Record with the heading, "The Case of Adams vs. Adams." Attention is called to the fact that the meeting of Volunteer officers of Civil War service to which General Adams addressed his published letter unanimously approved the Volunteers Retired bill, and that among the chief speakers at the gathering was the venerable Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, now in his eighty-seventh year, and equally the dean of living American authors and of surviving Civil War veterans. Continuing, the speaker said:

"In his published letter, which he signs as 'colonel and brevet brigadier general, U.S.V.,' Charles Francis Adams, with studied hostility and singular violence of style, denounces the principle, the provisions and the supporters of the bill in question, which he declares to be without 'justice or decency.' He arraigns all who support such legislation as 'lacking self-respect and the sense of patriotism.' He pronounces our Government's present pension system, which is ninety-five per cent. for the benefit of former enlisted men of the Union Army, to be so excessively 'liberal as to be a scandal,' and the Pension Bureau to be 'pernicious.' He first misrepresents by 100 per cent. the plain limitation of the pending bill as to required length of service, by stating that its benefits include all surviving officers who served ninety days or more, which is absolutely false, and then makes that falsification his chief point of criticism and denunciation. He refers to the war service of all short-term officers and men as 'a summer picnic.' I am a supporter of this bill. Not that it is what justice and patriotism demand, but because it is better than nothing. It will take care, if enacted, of many thousands of needy and afflicted veterans of the rank and file, and tend to make their last days more comfortable.

"I am the author of that section of the bill which makes provision for disabled enlisted men not otherwise provided for. I served in the Union Army throughout the Civil War, for four months as an enlisted man, while General Adams never touched elbows with the men in the firing line. By constant service at the front I earned the same rank as General Adams, but without losing, I trust, a fraternal feeling for the private soldier and for the officers of lesser rank than myself. In and out of Congress I have for years done my utmost to secure just treatment for my comrades of the rank and file. During the past year alone I have received more than 6,000 letters from former private soldiers, all approving the pension legislation I have been striving to secure. These facts should enable me to speak in the present case with at least as much authority as General Adams. They also warrant me in exposing in this place and embalming in the records of Congress a most amazing episode, which the coming historian may well entitle, 'The Celebrated Case of Adams vs. Adams.'"

A letter was written by General Adams Nov. 13, 1905, urging Congress to pass "an Act to create a Volunteer retired list" as "fully warranted by precedent as well as by the nature and fruits of the service rendered," and "supported by the highest considerations of equity and expediency." This was before any Volunteers Retired bill was introduced or framed, and General Adams's name headed the list of about 185 former Union Volunteers whose petition induced the action of Congress. A year later, on Dec. 15, 1906, Charles Francis Adams joined with nine other Massachusetts officers "of distinguished Army record"—Stephenson, Pickett, Sprague, Chamberlain, Osborne, Frankie, Blakeslee, Nye and Nickerson—in urging Congress to pass the bill H.R. 14397, which provides for a Volunteer retired list. Speaking of themselves, the petitioners, after enumerating some of the bloody battles in which they engaged, say: "Nearly all were wounded during their service. Some of them are suffering at the present time from wounds and diseases contracted in the line of duty, and need the financial aid which the proposed bill gives to support themselves and their families in the honorable retirement from the active duties of life which age and disability compel. In view of the great prosperity of the country, we feel justified in making this request, and hope that you will give the bill your earnest and active support."

Continuing, General Sherwood says: "Now comes General Adams, in May, 1910, and denounces the pending measure and its friends with vindictive abuse. I think I speak conservatively when I characterize his conduct as the most astounding ever attributed to an American

citizen bearing the title and claiming the merit of former honorable military service. It is only equaled by the insolence with which he attempts to impugn the patriotism and the honor of practically all the surviving Union Volunteer officers, including his gallant former commander, who is president of the Pennsylvania Veterans' Association, now unanimously supporting the present legislation. In a second recent letter, dated May 9, 1910, referring to his admitted, repeated and unqualified endorsement of a Volunteer retired list measure at the outset, when his word and example influenced many comrades to join the movement, General Adams says:

I was advised that it would be strictly limited (1) to officers who had attained the rank of brevet brigadier general at lowest; (2) to those who had served two years or more, and (3) to those only who had passed seventy years of age.

"But General Adams did not include any such conditions in his repeated petitions for this legislation. On the contrary, he expressly stipulated in his request of Nov. 13, 1905, that the proposed legislation should have 'such scope and safeguards as Congress may determine.' His present afterthought appears to be neither ingenuous nor valuable. In the pending bill two years' service are required to make any former officer eligible to its full benefits, and the seventy-year age limit is also embraced, though contrary to my judgment. Further in the bill, which General Adams specifically approved in December, 1906, it was provided that officers of his own rank and higher should be placed on the footing of retired Regular Army officers, and, like them, receive three-fourths pay, instead of the one-third pay provided for in the now pending bill.

"Thus the only material objection which General Adams is now able to bring against the pending bill, as being an important departure from the standard which he preferred in 1906, is its enlargement of scope to include meritorious officers of the junior grades—officers, for the most part, compared with whose Army service the military experience of General Adams may well be regarded as a prolonged 'summer picnic.' For this sole reason—because Congress sees fit to render this measure decently democratic and comprehensive in its benefits—he suddenly becomes both the deserter and the traducer of all his former comrades, and the repudiator of his own well considered utterances and arguments of only four years ago. For an officer who served mainly as lieutenant and captain, and received his complimentary brevet at or after the close of hostilities, this acrobatic change of front necessarily implies a mental condition and a selfishness which I decline to characterize."

General Sherwood concludes with a comparison of losses in the Civil War with those in the wars preceding it, saying:

"In the three notable wars—the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War—the entire loss of killed in battle was 4,562.

"In the battle of Gettysburg alone the loss in killed was 3,072 on the Union side, and died of wounds about 750 more; wounded and missing, 14,440. Hence the fatalities of that one battle were 3,822, or within 740 of the entire battle loss in all our previous three great wars, covering a period, all told, of eleven years. I call attention to these vital statistics, that those who are startled with our large pension list forty-five years after the war may grasp the tremendous import of that gigantic struggle. Let me further call the attention of the House to the fact that the record shows that 2,235 battles were fought from Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to General Johnston's surrender near Raleigh, N.C., April 26, 1865; and that in 1,500 battles more soldiers were killed in each battle than at the famous battle of Bunker Hill, Mass., in April, 1775.

"I mention these startling and stupendous facts to remind the members of the House, nearly all of whom were too young to have participated in the awful struggle—the longest enduring and the bloodiest in all history—that the men who passed through that struggle are entitled and should receive the grateful consideration of a patriotic people.

"We revere John Quincy Adams, of sacred memory, who as President in 1828 approved a practical Volunteer retired list for the veteran officers of all grades of the Revolutionary Army; and I regret in sorrow that a man and soldier who has inherited his name seems wanting in those high qualities of mind and heart that made his illustrious ancestor one of our greatest Presidents. Let me mention here at the close that the legislatures of ten leading states have unanimously approved the legislation embodied in this bill. Charles Francis Adams stands in abode and unenviable solitude as the only surviving Civil War officer who is known to be opposing this measure of patriotic justice.

"There are many surviving officers who are so favorably situated financially that they will not avail themselves of the pecuniary benefits of the pending bill if enacted, but practically with one accord these men earnestly approve the measure, because of their knowledge of the absolute need of their less fortunate comrades, including the many hundreds in soldiers' homes."

#### MARYLAND UNITED HUNTS.

Altogether the most exciting race of the second day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Hunts Club at the Pimlico track on May 28 was that for the Army Service Cup, offered by the Washington Jockey Club. Matabon, ridden by Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Sequence, ridden by Major William M. Roberts, Med. Corps, fought it out to the wire, where Matabon managed to win by a head. There were six other well filled races on the card, but the event of the day for the large crowd of Baltimoreans and Washingtonians was the Army contest. The conditions were for horses four years old and upward, the property of officers of the Army; horses to be ridden in drab Service uniform by an officer of the regiment, corps or staff department from which the entry was made; weight to be carried 150 lbs.; stewards for the Service Cup, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, Major Frederick S. Foltz and Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr. If won twice, not necessarily consecutively, by a representative of the same regiment, corps or staff department, the cup becomes the property of such organization. The Maryland Hunts Club further will present to the owner of the winner a silver cup worth \$150; to the owner of the second horse a cup worth \$75, and to the owner of the third horse a cup worth \$50. The winner of the race in 1908 was Lieut. B. T. Merchant, 13th Cav. The distance is one mile on the flat. The track on May 28 was fast and the weather fine. This is the summary:

Fourth race, the Army Officers' Service Cup; mile—Matabon, 161 (Lieutenant Rockwell), 8 to 5, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Sequence, 159 (Major Roberts), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2, second; Martha Jane, 159 (Lieut. L. A. O'Donnell), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Inducer (Lieut. C. M. Whiting), Colored Lady (Lieut. E. F. Graham), Kid Roos (Lieut. W. L. Moose, jr.), Prince (Lieut. R. F. Tate), Sis Lewis (Lieut. R. G. Alexander) and Apolanaise (Lieut. Ben Lear, jr.) also ran. These were withdrawn: Mingo, Reveille and Ned.

There was much excitement among the partisans of the different mounts when it was seen that Matabon, an old racer, was likely to carry off another victory. Much of the credit for landing him the winner is due to the fine riding of Lieutenant Rockwell, whose mount carried two pounds more than the horses finishing second and third. Major Roberts handled Sequence in splendid style, and the way he brought that fine animal down the home stretch was a tribute to his horsemanship.

#### DOMESTIC MANNERS OF FRENCH ARMY.

A correspondent sends us from Rome, Italy, this graphic account of the domestic manners of the French army, written by L. O'Connell:

"Up to you through the clouds (you are always shrouded from earth of early mornings in the Alpes Maritimes) come the joyous notes of bugles and clarionets, not 'playing,' but 'caroling,' the jaunty quickstep to which the French soldier's heart and feet respond. You are but half awake, but you peep from the casement at gorgeous blue and red and gold uniforms glimmering through the mist. It is a mountain battery of the Alpine division of the French army, which for four months each year makes mimic war in and about the peaks and valleys of the Alpes Maritimes.

"Up they come, not winding along the terraced road—that would be too simple for 'maneuvers'—but soldiers and cannon-laden mules scramble up the sheer precipices; the mules, each with a complete mountain piece, the gun alone weighing 150 pounds, lashed upon its back, scramble catlike; the men leap from boulder to boulder, unconcerned as flies on a wall, although each carries his field equipment complete upon his shoulders. Further down gleam blue and white, the long line of a battalion of chasseurs Alpins, who come up the peak hand over hand, planting here an alpenstock, there the odd utensil like a huge iron nail with which they scale the rocky barriers between France and Italy—barriers which any freak of diplomacy may, between night and morning, convert into a battleground.

"The command is billeted in the village for five days; some of the officers sleep at the hotel, but all are compelled to take their meals at the field mess on open ground beyond the Mairie. Quick as possible you hurry out to observe the domestic manners, the private life, as it were, of the army of maneuvers. But in the ten minutes before you reach the square allotted to the kitchen, etc., the guns have been dismounted and parked, each surrounded by its crew and with its 'transportation,' a glossy mule, tethered close beside. The men, in their blue and red for artillery and blue and very dusky 'white' for chasseurs (infantry), are overflowing from the balconies and windows of the buildings to which they are assigned. Some are already washing their clothes at the village tanks; some are well on in flirtation with the village maidens, who, this happy morning, have simultaneously broken out in clean shirtwaists; some are preparing a meal for the command, not with 'patent ovens' nor 'thirty-second' coffee pots, but in real field fashion, with four big stones arranged for a fireplace, a huge iron crosspiece on supports, on which hang kettles of bubbling soup. There are big black tin coffee boilers and iron pans and kettles. A steer's carcass is being cut up; great baskets of bread and kegs of wine stand ready; from pans of tomatoes, prepared with onions and cheese and gravy, smoke wafts appetizing odors. Before dawn the advance guard stole into the village, and 'there's been something doing' since long before the sun looked over the shoulder of Mount Pion, who frowns on you from his snowcap, seven thousand feet above sea level.

"A bugle call! From all quarters hungry soldiers flock into the vacant space allotted, and there, amid guns and mules and pack animals, the men form into great circles. In the center of each non-commissioned officers distribute to everyone his portion of food on an iron plate and wine in a tin cup (coffee is issued only for the early morning meal), and forthwith the soldier retires to any convenient spot, and, squatted on the ground or standing erect, consumes his allotment. One artillery crew have trained their mule to lie down and permit plates and cups to be placed upon his prostrate form, but there seems but one animal so intelligent and obliging. The dirt! the flies! the chatter! the general hubbub! No American soldier could tolerate the conditions; but these square-set, red-faced men have marched, or rather climbed, fifty-five miles in the past twenty-four hours, carrying heavy loads, for no baggage train exists in Alpine maneuvers. Two small donkeys carry the medicine chests and a couple of mules the boxes, each twenty-five pounds weight, which is an officer's baggage allowance.

"Into the jolly, singing, munching mob glides a bicycle. The rider producing a paper, the officer of the day reads the despatch from headquarters. The sergeant major stands arms akimbo, entirely at his ease, and smokes a cigar as he receives orders. Within six minutes one company of the chasseur battalion have slung themselves into their equipment and are bounding down the mountain-side, some of their food in their mouths, the remainder in their pockets.

"In officers and men alike there is always to be observed a preoccupation, an alertness of expectation. During the five days and nights of 'rest' in the village officers could often be seen gazing out over the ragged peaks and down into the valley, where houses are dotted, mere specks; men sit studying field maps. Nights, between twelve o'clock and dawn, soft knocks at the doors of officers who sleep at the hotel, stealthy footsteps along the corridors, muffled sounds of hoofs on the road, tell of sudden orders for night engagement or reconnaissance, which, in this region of treacherous snowfield (even in summer), desperate chasm and jagged precipice, have resulted in more than one such tablet as the following, set lonely in grim fastnesses of the Alpes Maritimes:

Ici, dans la nuit du 21ème Aout, 1908, pendant une manoeuvre de nuit de la 30ème division, M. de Capitaine d'infanterie Levesque a trouvé accidentellement la mort, en tombant dans le lit de la torrent, ou il s'est baigné, le crâne sur les rochers. Cette plaque a été érigée par les officiers de la 30ème division, en souvenir de leur pauvre camarade, aussi aimé d'eux qu'estimé de ses chefs.

"The command makes holiday on the anniversary of the mountain battery's victory over the forces of Abd-el-Kader in the action at Sidi-Brahim. Ancient history, but the French soldier adores traditions of glory, and his chiefs astutely humor him with celebrations. But the general of the division comes up to assist in the glorification of Sidi-Brahim. He reviews as many of the battalion as can be crammed into the village 'place'; the superfluous force hang from windows and balconies and help along

the enthusiasm. The mayor of the municipality makes a speech; the summer visitors from hotel and villas are present 'en grande toilette'; the populace generally are also present in 'toilettes', which resemble those of the American Indian, in that, being put on, they never come off till they drop off. There is a concert by the fanfare (the wind instruments of the band). The adjutant reads aloud in stentorian voice the splendid achievements of the battery at Sidi-Brahim; everybody shouts with pride and joy. The mountain battery swells with pride, and feel themselves every man eager to emulate in the present the achievements of the past.

"Barrels of good Provencal wine are rolled out for the men; cases of champagne broken open for the officers. The general, magnificent in gold embroidery and hung about with glittering orders, proposes the health of the mountain battery and its heroes, past, present and future, ending up with 'Vive la France!' 'Vive la République!' The trumpets burst into 'La Marseillaise'; everybody sings, everybody shouts; some soldiers drag village girls into the place and begin to dance La Farandole; the air is rent with cries of 'Sidi-Brahim,' and you understand how it was that with such inflammable material ready in his hand the First Consul made himself the Emperor."

#### SECRETARY MEYER TO NAVY GRADUATES.

In his address to the graduating class at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 3, Hon. G. V. L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, said, in part: "In former years it was often difficult to man the ships with American sailors, and we were obliged to enlist men of other nationalities. To-day ninety-six per cent. of our crews are Americans. The classes of men desired for enlistment in the U.S. Navy are bright, active, healthy young Americans, from any and all our states, whether from inland or from the seashore, provided they are intelligent and of good physique. It is advantageous if any of these young men develop a mechanical bend and adaptability for work of the varied character which is found on the modern battleship. Now, while the change in the requirements of the enlisted man is very great, it is equally, if not more, marked in the officer, and the transformation that has taken place in the Navy as a whole is a transformation not only in personnel, but in material, and in the methods of handling both.

"There is no more complicated organization in the world than that of a modern battleship, and there is no place in the world where you will find more order, method and system—all working to a common end—than in one of these vessels, under the direction of the executive officer. When, therefore, he steps from the deck of a battleship, where he has learned to handle all these forces, to further training at a navy yard, he finds himself in an organization not materially different from that with which he is already familiar. His whole career is thus one of active training and practice.

"If any of you had had the good fortune to witness the launching last month of the battleship Florida you would realize the importance of the naval constructor to the Navy, and his ability to design, construct and launch a modern battleship equal to that of any nation in the world. But what would be the use of such a battleship unless the engineers kept the machinery, not merely in motion, but in the very best condition. Last winter nearly the entire fleet made greater speed on its trials than that made when the ships were accepted from the builders.

"Such exhibitions as the voyage of the Oregon from San Francisco to Cuba, getting at once into battle, without any breakdown in its machinery, and likewise the late trip of the fleet around the world without an accident, and on schedule time, speak volumes for our naval officers, both as to the staunchness of ship construction and the ability of the engineer to maintain the machinery in such a state of perfection and efficiency that the ships could have started off on a second trip around the world without being docked or repaired.

"The aims and purposes of the Naval Academy are to educate, discipline and instruct the young men who have had the honor and the good fortune to be selected, so that they may best serve their country by displaying fortitude and hardness of fiber, and later distinguish themselves as efficient and patriotic officers in the Navy of which our country has always been justly proud.

"Wherever your talents lead you, your aim should be at all times an earnest endeavor to attain the highest efficiency, and not to be satisfied with anything less.

"The fleet is the Navy, and it should be so constituted and drilled that it will have at all times the greatest possible military efficiency. Under such conditions only can the Navy protect the interests of the country and ensure peace.

"The Navy is only a menace and a needless expense when it is permitted to deteriorate and when the military spirit weakens. Therefore, I say to you, young men, that the country looks to you, not merely to be content to step in the footprints of your predecessors, but to make your own footprints, and to do under all circumstances the best that is in you, whether in peace or in war, and thus maintain the reputation of the American Navy for progressiveness, efficiency and courage."

#### NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATING CLASS.

The standing of the graduating class of 1910 of the United States Naval Academy was announced on May 31. The honor man is Henry E. Russell, of Florida, who obtains 717.80 out of a possible 800 for the four years. There are nine of "star" grade, eighty-five per cent. of the possible, or better. At a meeting of the Academic Board recommendations were made as to action upon several midshipmen deficient in one or more branches. It is probable that diplomas will be issued to some conditional upon re-examinations in these branches. The order of final standing of the members of the first class follows, percentages being given for the "star" members:

1. \*Henry E. Russell, Fla., 717.80; 2. \*Charles M. Cooke, jr., Ark., 710.95; 3. \*Marvyn Bennion, Utah, 708.75; 4. \*Augustine H. Gray, Mass., 706.53; 5. \*Walter E. Brown, Ill., 702.14; 6. \*Charles L. Brand, Mass., 702.14; 7. \*Chester C. Jersey, N.J., 690.64; 8. \*Holloway H. Frost, N.Y., 683.76; 9. \*Pollett Bradley, at-large, 682.43; 10. Howard K. Lewis, Idaho; 11. Robert T. Merrill, 2d, R.I.; 12. Warren L. Moore, Ill.; 13. Walter D. Seed, jr., Ala.; 14. Dawson N. Skeen, Tenn.; 15. James B. Will, O.; 16. Alfred T. Clay, Mo.; 17. Harry W. Hosford, Ill.; 18. William P. Brown, Vt.; 18 (tied with Brown), Franklin S. Steinwachs, Pa.; 20. Francis G. Marsh, Nev.; 21. Earl C. Metz, O.; 22. Edward L. Webb, La.; 23. Herbert W. Underwood, Mo.; 24. Frederick C. Sherman, Mich.; 25. Ruskin P. Hall, O.; 26. Percy K. Robottom, Ark.; 27. John A. Byrne, Mo.; 28. Wadeleigh Capheart, at-large; 29. Lyel A. Davidson, Ia.; 30. Hugh McC. Branham, Md.; 31. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, Ark.; 32. Alston R. Simpson, Ga.; 33. Robert C. Lee, Utah; 34. Joshua O. Hoffman, Pa.;

35. Edwin J. Gillam, Mich.; 36. Millington B. McComb, N.J.; 37. Frank H. Luckel, Cal.; 38. John E. Sloan, S.C.; 39. William M. Corry, Jr., Fla.; 40. Melville S. Brown, Ill.; 41. George M. Cook, Vt.; 42. Sargent Force, N.Y.; 43. Donald B. Beary, Mont.; 44. Joseph P. Norfleet, S.C.; 45. Bernard O. Willis, Wash.; 46. George R. Myers, Minn.; 47. Elmer D. L. Langworthy, Minn.; 48. Robert E. Bell, S.C.; 49. Charles J. Moore, Ind.; 50. Walter V. Combs, Ore.; 51. Harold Smith, Ala.; 52. Thomas Moran, Conn.; 53. Frank H. Kelly, Jr., Wash.; 54. James Logan, S.C.; 55. Leslie LaF. Jordan, N.C.; 56. John H. Smith, O.; 57. James T. Alexander, Kas.; 58. Francis A. LaRoche, Fla.; 59. John L. Rihelidaffer, W. Va.; 60. Francis P. Traynor, Del.; 61. Howard B. Berry, O.; 62. John H. Wellbroch, Nev.; 63. Ormond P. Palithrope, Mich.; 64. Dorsey O. Thomas, Tenn.; 65. Lewis Hancock, Jr., Tex.; 66. Alfred Y. Lanphier, Ill.; 67. Melvin L. Stov, N.Y.; 68. Henry B. Cecil, Tenn.; 69. William P. Brown, Vt.; 70. Spencer S. Lewis, Tex.; 71. William S. Nicholas, N.J.; 72. Walden L. Ainsworth, Minn.; 73. Edward K. Lang, Kas.; 74. Frank M. Harris, Tenn.; 75. Robert N. Miller, Ky.; 76. Homer A. Bagg, N.Y.; 77. John P. Edgerly, N.H.; 78. Edward B. Gibson, Conn.; 79. William A. Richardson, Tenn.; 80. Charles A. Pownall, Pa.

81. Loraine Anderson, at-large; 82. Earl W. Robinson, N.D.; 83. Russell A. Osmun, Mich.; 84. Murphy J. Foster, Ala.; 85. Roy C. Smith, Jr., N.Y.; 86. Byron R. Coleman, Mo.; 87. James G. Ware, Ky.; 88. Homer B. Gilbert, Mo.; 89. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, Md.; 90. William E. Moorman, Ky.; 91. Godfrey deO. Chevalier, Mass.; 92. Robert W. Clarke, N.Y.; 93. Robert Gatewood, Va.; 94. Walter A. Edwards, Pa.; 95. Frederick G. Reinecke, O.; 96. Valentine N. Bieg, Va.; 97. Bolivar W. Meade, Ark.; 98. Arthur A. Northcutt, Colo.; 99. Miles P. Refo, S.C.; 100. Samuel W. King, Hawaii; 101. Edgar M. Williams, O.; 102. Walter D. LaMont, N.Y.; 103. Earl A. McIntyre, N.Y.; 104. Howard A. Flanagan, N.Y.; 105. Robert T. Young, Mich.; 106. George L. Dickson, Ill.; 107. Marc A. Mitscher, Okla.; 108. Elmer K. Inles, Me.; 109. Timothy A. Parker, Ky.; 110. Delos P. Heath, Mich.; 111. George L. West, Kas.; 112. Robert B. Hammes, Wis.; 113. Jefferson D. Smith, La.; 114. Earl W. Spencer, Ill.; 115. Clarkson J. Bright, Mo.; 116. William D. Kilduff, N.Y.; 117. George F. Humbert, Pa.; 118. Bernard R. Peyton, Miss.; 119. Herbert O. Roesch, Ore.; 120. Herbert A. Ellis, Mass.; 121. Ronald P. P. Mcleewski, Ill.; 122. Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., N.C.; 123. John F. Donelson, Okla.; 124. Joseph F. Crowell, Jr., N.J.; 125. Webb Trammell, Vt.; 126. Charlton E. Battle, Jr., Ga.; 127. William J. Barrett, Jr., Ore.; 128. Herbert R. Hein, at-large; 129. Thomas A. Nicholson, Ky.

Scott B. McFarlane, Pa.; Charles C. W. Mailley, Neb., and Elwood S. Smith, N.Y., are given no rating, as they have been absent with leave during the examinations.

#### MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK.

In the Memorial Day parade in New York city, May 30, the largest parade in the United States, that the ranks of the Civil War veterans are sadly depleted was strikingly apparent, and the fact was pathetically brought home to thousands of onlookers that very few more parades will be made by the old veterans. During the past year 50,000 of them have answered the last roll-call, and the next year will see even a larger number. Some of the veterans bent with age could barely march along, and here and there they had to be helped along by more robust comrades. A number of them were on crutches, and neither age nor lameness could down their patriotic enthusiasm.

Escorting the Grand Army veterans, and in marked contrast to the latter, were the younger men of the United States, National Guard and Naval Militia, while behind the old soldiers of the Grand Army came Spanish War veterans, boys' brigades and other organizations, all of whom deserve great credit for their showing. Parades were held in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, the former being the most prominent.

No sand was sprinkled by the city on that portion of Broadway in Manhattan used by the troops, and horses kept their feet with the greatest difficulty between Fifty-ninth street and Seventy-second street, where the roadway is black with oil from automobiles. It was providential that some of the mounted troops were not seriously injured on this thoroughfare going to and returning from the point of formation.

#### MANHATTAN PARADE.

President Taft was the reviewing officer in Manhattan, the reviewing point being at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive at Eighty-sixth street. The President, accompanied by his aid, Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., was escorted from his brother's house, in West Forty-eighth street, to the Sherman Square Hotel by Troop 4 of Squadron A, of New York, while the Old Guard was the escort from the hotel to the reviewing point, and upon arrival at the latter place lined up on the east side of the curb and faced the west. The Old Guardsmen on this occasion carried their nickel-plated muzzle loading rifles, instead of the swords they have carried for several years past. They were the most ponderous looking body in the parade, and bore up nobly under the burden of their own weight and that of the heavy atmosphere.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, Major Charles Elliot Warren commanding, acted as special guard of honor, directly in front of the reviewing stand, and some of the members looked ancient enough to have fought in the War of 1812. They nevertheless made a very creditable appearance.

President Taft arrived at the reviewing stand at 9:35, having received an ovation all along the route. Those on the stand near him included Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., Brig. Gens. Horace Porter and Thomas H. Hubbard, U.S.V.

The troops passed as follows: all being greeted with well merited applause:

#### The Army.

Provisional Regiments of U.S. Coast Artillery, Lieut. Col. C. L. Phillips, C.A.C., commanding staff; 1st Lieut. R. R. Welshimer, C.A.C., adjutant; Capt. W. E. Cole, C.A.C., Q.M.; Capt. Frank W. Weed, Med. Corps, surgeon; 12th Band, C.A.C.

First Battalion, Major Frank E. Harris, commanding; 1st Lieut. P. H. Worcester, adjutant; 167th Co., Capt. Le Vert Coleman; 135th Co., Capt. Carroll Power; 87th Co., Capt. K. C. Masteller; 114th Co., 2d Lieut. S. H. Tilghman.

Second Battalion, Capt. M. G. Spinks, commanding; 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, adjutant; 101st Co., Capt. H. L. Steele; 82d Co., Capt. J. P. Mitchell; 11th Co., 1st Lieut. J. R. Reynolds; 81st Co., 2d Lieut. W. R. Bell. These troops made a fine appearance, especially considering the fact that they devote so little time to Infantry drill, and rarely parade as a provisional regiment, being scattered among several posts.

#### The Navy.

United States sailors and marines from the U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn; 1st Battalion (U.S.S. Rhode Island), Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer, U.S.N., commanding; Ensign G. T. Swasey, U.S.N., adjutant; band of U.S.S. Rhode Island.

First Co., Capt. F. S. Witte, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith, U.S.M.C., chief of first section; 2d Lieut. A. W. Voeth, U.S.M.C., chief of second section.

Second Co., Ensign C. R. Robinson, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman G. F. Wilson, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman R. E. Thornton, U.S.N., chief of second section.

Third Co., Ensign F. C. Starr, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman H. S. Burdick, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman B. Strickland, U.S.N., chief of second section.

Fourth Co., Ensign J. J. Manning, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman H. G. Taylor, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman G. W. Hewlett, U.S.N., chief of second section.

Second Battalion (U.S.S. Connecticut), Lieut. Jesse B.

Gay, commanding; Midshipman R. Moses, U.S.N., adjutant. Band of U.S.S. Connecticut.

First Co., Ensign R. C. Parker, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman M. A. Leahy, U.S.N., chief of section.

Second Co., Ensign E. A. Lofquist, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman J. J. Saxon, U.S.N., chief of section.

Third Co., Midshipman H. H. Crosby, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman R. C. Kedgey, U.S.N., chief of section.

The bluejackets and marines were certainly a credit to their branch of the Service, and were a neat and intelligent looking body of men, and made a most excellent impression.

#### The National Guard.

The National Guard turned out with full ranks, in full dress uniform, and all the commands made a very handsome appearance; in fact, about the best it has ever made. The 71st Regiment had the largest turnout, viz., fifteen commands of sixteen files front. The horse of a newly appointed lieutenant colonel of the division staff got skittish just before passing the reviewing point, and insisted upon getting out of place in the rear of the line. The National Guard passed in this order:

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff.

Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgman.

Ninth Regiment, C.A., Col. W. F. Morris.

First Battery, Capt. John F. O'Ryan.

Field Hospital, Major W. S. Terriberry.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, and staff.

First Co., Signal Corps, Capt. W. L. Hallahan.

Seventh Regiment, Col. D. Appleton.

Twelfth Regiment, Col. G. R. Dyer.

Seventy-first Regiment, Col. W. G. Bates.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. L. D. Conley.

First Battalion, Naval Militia, Commander Raynor.

Following the National Guard came Col. George E. Dewey, group, marshal, with Col. Joseph W. Ellis, A.G., and others of his staff. Among the latter acting as A.A.'s were ex-Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., and Col. Joseph B. Lord, G.A.R.

The remnants of forty-one posts of the G.A.R. followed, some of them having battle torn flags and associate members, and organizations of sons of veterans attached.

A handful of the veteran Zouaves and the 2d Duryen Zouaves and Anderson Zouaves, in old war costume, made a very striking appearance. There was also a division of Spanish War veterans, Army and Navy veterans, two cadet divisions and Italian military organizations.

#### BROOKLYN PARADE.

The reviewing officer in the Brooklyn parade was Gen. James McLeer, N.G.N.Y., retired, on Eastern Parkway, near the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch. The escorting troops, which all made a fine appearance, passed as follows:

United States Army, Major Hermann P. Schumm, commanding; 5th Band and four companies, Coast Artillery

United States Marines and Sailors, U.S.N., Lieut. O. E. Courtney, U.S.N., commanding battalion; Midshipman J. H. Everson, U.S.N., adjutant. Band of U.S.S. Nebraska.

First Co., Capt. J. T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp, U.S.M.C., chief of section.

Second Co., Ensign H. Brown, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman S. F. Heim, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman S. F. Heim, U.S.N., chief of second section.

Third Co., Ensign L. B. Bernheim, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman E. A. Logan, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman D. H. Stuart, U.S.N., chief of second section.

Fourth Co., Ensign H. S. Babbitt, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman D. A. McEliduff, U.S.N., chief of first section; Midshipman T. C. Kinkaid, U.S.N., chief of second section.

National Guard, Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding; 2d Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. Howard Stevens; 14th Regiment, Col. John H. Foote; 47th Regiment, Col. Henry C. Barthman; 23d Regiment, Col. Frank H. Norton; 13th Regiment, Coast Art., Col. Charles O. Davis; 3d Battery, Field Art., Capt. Chauncey Matlock; Squadron C, Cavalry, Major Charles I. De Bevoise.

Naval Militia, 2d Battalion, Capt. R. P. Forshep.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic followed, headed by Grand Marshal John Murphy and staff. After these came Spanish War veterans, sons of veterans and boys' brigades. The 13th Regiment had the largest turnout in this parade, having nineteen commands of sixteen files.

#### BRONX PARADE.

In the Bronx Col. W. B. Hotenkin, of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was in command of a provisional brigade of National Guard organizations parading as escort to Grand Army posts. The troops were the 22d Engineers, under command of Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lilliendahl; the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, Col. E. F. Austin, and the 2d Battery, Capt. L. F. Sharkey. All three organizations made an excellent display. Following the National Guard organizations were Vanderbilt Post, Oliver Tilden Post, G.A.R., and Vanderbilt Camp, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War veterans, Gouverneur Morris Garrison, Army and Navy Union, Patriotic Sons of America, Junior Order of American Mechanics and civic bodies. The column was reviewed at McKinley Square by the President of the Borough.

#### OIL FUEL.

A writer in International Marine Engineering gives instructive statistics as to the sources of oil fuel, which show the possibility of obtaining a large supply of fuel oil at a reasonable price in the near future. The total production of fuel oil in the world in 1904 was 219,000,000 barrels, of which the United States produced 53.4 per cent. and Russia 35.82 per cent. Comparing oil and coal on a basis of heat units, the production of oil in the United States in 1906 was 7 per cent. as much as the production of coal. The supply of oil in the United States is abundant for marine work. Oil can be easily transported by pipe lines and tank steamers, and it is possible for a steamship to carry enough oil for a complete voyage to any part of the world and return. The development of oil fuels is practically in its infancy, and the possibilities for future development, both in the United States and in foreign countries, are great. It is probable that in the near future India will become a great producer. There are indications of large resources in various South American countries, in Turkey, Armenia, Africa and Persia, and in America future developments may be expected in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alaska, Mexico and Cuba.

The New York Maritime Register, while admitting the advantages of oil as a fuel for steam vessels over coal, in cost, labor, absence of dirt, saving of cargo space, etc., is by no means sanguine that liquid fuel will be generally adopted. The Register goes on to say: "The insufficiency of the natural sources of oil supply, besides the cost of the alterations necessary for burning liquid fuel and the expense of construction at fuel supply stations throughout the world of reservoirs for the storage of the oil, precludes the possibility of its general adoption. In the face of all the advantages of liquid fuel, it is to be noted that the regular steam lines which have most to gain from any reduction in the operating expenses of their great vessels have not made any move to substitute oil for coal, even on the comparatively short transatlantic route, where at the ports of departure on either side of the water a supply of liquid fuel could be conveniently procured. This is significant. That coal will continue to be used as fuel in merchant vessels for many years to come there can be no reasonable doubt, and not until the natural oil resources have reached a development that would be equal to any possible demand will the general

substitution of oil for coal be contemplated. This at the present time seems to be far distant."

#### WHAT JAPAN WANTS.

Denys Larrien, a French engineer, who has returned from a residence of twenty-six years in Japan, is quoted as saying:

"Japan is becoming more and more Europeanized. Do they like Americans? Well, the governments are on very friendly terms. As for the people themselves, it may be different. Japan has done some effective fighting and her people have the opinion that they have practically conquered the world, so they do not understand why our labor unions do not want them admitted to this country. It is impossible to explain this to them.

"As for war with this country, there is not the slightest possibility of it. As for the idea that Japan would like the Philippines, there is not the shadow of a reason for it, at least at present. Japan wants now to spread northward. She wants Manchuria and Korea. What she will want fifty years from now, of course, one cannot predict, but certainly her eyes are not on the Philippines at present. All her colonizing is directed toward Manchuria and Korea, and into these countries there has been a great rush of settlers. People out of Japan do not realize that no more than fifteen per cent. of her whole territory is actually habitable, because the rest is mountainous and volcanic. She must have room to spread on the mainland.

"Of course the greatest trouble in Japan now is the lack of money and the heavy taxation. She wants to repay in fifteen years the 2,500,000,000 yen that the war cost her, and it means straining every nerve to do it. It would be much easier on the country and the people if they would spread payments over double the time, but Japan is anxious to say to the rest of the world: 'We owe you nothing.'"

#### ARGUMENT FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL I have read a letter in which the author asks that the JOURNAL take some active part in the promotion of total abstinence in the Army. I can do no less than to heartily second and commend what he says there. The time is not ripe for the enforcement, or attempt at enforcement, of total abstinence in the Army; but the time is fully come when the Army should take official cognizance of the fact that total abstinence does promote efficiency, manliness and morality, and is "for the good of the Service" in all the deep significance which that hard-worked phrase conveys.

Occupying the widely influential relation to the Army that it does, the JOURNAL is in a position, I truly believe, "to do the State some service" in a cause that can do no harm if taken up in a rational manner; and, on the other hand, cannot fail of doing a far-reaching, incalculable good. However much better temperate drinking may be than intemperate drinking, the fact remains that it is a most dangerous fire with which to play. If such were not the truth there would be no alcohol problem before the world to-day. Nor can you abolish drunkenness by guardhouses and Act of Congress; sad, fatuous methods those, my friends. The only sane principle on which we can work now, and for some years to come, is by strong, systematic, official encouragement of voluntary total abstinence. Already such action has been taken by the British army, with most gratifying results, as both line and medical officers have testified. Slightly more than thirty-three per cent. (as nearly as I can remember the figures) of the royal army in India are on the total abstinence rolls—a record, I believe, not equaled by any other considerable body of military men in modern times, with the single exception of Cromwell's invincible army, which "feared God, but not man." To the injudicious use of alcoholic beverages, and results arising therefrom, are to be attributed a majority of our courts-martial, a formidable number of desertions, innumerable insults to sober, innocent soldiers on pass in uniform in public places, dishonorable discharges, sickness, expense and inefficiency enough to make its correction a thing well worth our best efforts.

Some time ago I met on the road one of the seven or eight keepers of American "canteens" in a town near the post at which I was serving. These seven or eight "canteens" are run entirely for the soldiers of that garrison and at their expense. This man was terribly exercised over the report that there was a cholera suspect in the town, and that, as a consequence, a quarantine was to be established at once. It was pay day, and his concern was real and practical to him. He assured me that his loss would be 2,000 pesos, his usual pay day toll from men not overburdened with money. Two thousand pesos worse than wasted; money that those same soldiers might need badly some day; that, perhaps, some dependent parent or sister already needed. Poor devils, what have they next day to show for it? Unfortunately, some of them have enough, and more than enough! As a direct or indirect result of it a few of them go to the hospital, a few to the guardhouse, and still more to their quarters to be looked after by sympathetic brothers. That is not a funny sight, my friends. It is a sad one if you love a soldier as you should.

Fundamentally there is no other great evil in the Army that produces, directly and remotely, such bad effects as intemperate drinking, and yields so little in return; an ephemeral convivial pleasure, and not always that; a brief, false sense of well-being, and not always that; either, and a stimulation that in the end is traitorous. Against these stand such material facts as courts-martial, desertions, broken health, loss of self-respect, gates of promotion barred, disappointed parents, work paid for and not done, a defrauded Government. Contrast with these, or the least of these for that matter, your brief convivial pleasures, and you have canceled those pleasures once and a thousand times, infinitely if you will. The impressionable boyish recruit, with unformed character, suddenly cuts himself loose from home moorings, and places himself under the guidance of the Government at the most critical period of his life. The Government should officially recognize this fact and take all possible means to guide him successfully through his service, so that he can be returned to civil life as nearly a "man" as it is in his nature to be, and not "deteriorated," as another correspondent says he only too frequently is. If the Army can take boys and give back to the world true men it is a wonderful success in peace or war, worth its cost at any price. Many soldiers are going back into civil life every year with splendid Army characteristics stamped into their lives. These are the strong men that rode over temptation with such

support as they got, mostly from themselves. What the Army gave them as a life heritage is not to be lightly estimated; punctuality, orderliness, straightforwardness, effacement of self, stern discipline, respect for superiors. These are all good, and thrice good; surely anarchic America stands in sad need of them. The work now is to place the soldier as far as possible above the dangers of intemperance and its cognate vices, that the weaker brothers, also, may survive the temptations incident to soldier life, and go forth real men, a credit to the Army and to their community.

For what is being done for the soldier in the way of recreation and healthful sports during his otherwise idle hours we should be thankful and encouraged. They, too, are good; but they do not touch this basic evil, of which we strike at the heart when we create and foster a strong, and ever stronger, total abstinence sentiment throughout the Army, supported by official organization and recognition of its value to the welfare of the Service.

In this matter, as in all other things, the officers must be leaders and exemplars. The cause is just and founded itself on truth and facts that very palpably exist in the world to-day, and therefore will ultimately succeed. Doubt not that. But the progress and early success of it will depend largely on the support given it by the officers. There must be that spirit of sacrifice, or apparent sacrifice, that led a certain successful man of old to exclaim "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no more flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." If Paul could live without meat, certainly we ought to be able to survive a three days' hike without a bottle of Scotch in our saddle bags. I, for one, do not believe that such a noble spirit of personal sacrifice for a brother's welfare went out of the world with Paul, but that it lies in all of us, latent, stagnant, covered up with much that is selfish, yet capable of being kindled, when once the necessity for it has been made clear. If such were not the case, I should say we are in a bad way, and may the devil have pity on us.

Naturally enough, this work will not progress with startling rapidity, but will have the immense advantage of being built on sound foundations, and will be seen to be reasonably strong at whatever stage of its progress you may chance to look. Yet ten years of earnest endeavor will show results visible to all, and ten other years results yet more remarkable; for, as the numbers on pledge constantly increase, there will be added the factor of mass courage, a considerable factor in dealing with men. There is good seed to be sown. The seed field is the Army.

#### ARMY MEDICO.

#### WORK OF ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It may be suggested that, inasmuch as non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps (master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants, etc.) are allowed to seek the qualification to first class gunner wherever stationed, it would hardly seem illogical to extend to ordnance sergeants the right to seek the same at seacoast posts, thus once in a while giving them the opportunity to gain at least the pay received by C.A.C. first sergeants.

Ordnance sergeants during their service at Artillery posts are called upon to operate the crusher gauges used in registering the high pressures in the powder chambers of rifles and mortars at the time of test firings and target practice; to keep in close touch with the various powders and explosives in use; to set up at selected points and do much toward keeping in repair exceedingly costly telescopic instruments; to be able upon instant call to enter the large storerooms and select the exact piece of ordnance needed to replace a part damaged by some luckless cannoner, an act showing a knowledge of nomenclature and a power of identification truly beyond the ken of any of those in receipt of gunner's pay; to give evidences of their expertise in cordage, etc., which means that they must be familiar with derricks, shears, gins, capstans, gun cradles, heavy timbers, maneuvering blocks, compound tackles, etc.; to assemble the complicated parts of rifles and mortars and their carriages, work which requires an elaborate knowledge of the identification of ordnance, and which compels an earnest study of the electric mechanism, etc., of the present day cannon; to assemble and disassemble fuses, which contain the dangerous compounds of fulminate and picric acid; to load, fuse and unfuse projectiles, the fusing and unfusing operation being ever fraught with more or less danger, since no one knows exactly what will happen when a fuse is taken from, or a fuse seat prepared in, a shot or shell containing deteriorating explosive; to execute difficult and dangerous mechanical maneuvers, such as taking guns of a weight of fifty tons or more across deep gullies, up steep grades, along winding roads, and then sometimes elevating the steel monsters to a height of fifteen or twenty feet.

N. C. S.

#### WARRANT RANK IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Aside from any consideration of the interests of the non-commissioned staff officers as a class, the establishment of the warrant rank, recommended by the Chief of Staff in 1907, would have such a beneficial effect on the efficiency, discipline and morale of the enlisted personnel in general that the War Department should have comparatively little difficulty in convincing Congress of the necessity for granting to all branches of the Service an opportunity for promotion equal to that now obtainable in two corps only, and which has existed in the Navy ever since we had one. The subject is thoroughly discussed in the report of the Secretary of War for 1907, in which it is observed that insufficient pay (since partially remedied) was not the only trouble with the Army; but that other improvements—among them the warrant rank—were necessary for the efficiency of the Service, beside the increase of pay.

Ambition is the mainspring of efficiency; continued and increasing efficiency is only possible where there is continued opportunity for advancement. The increase of pay in 1908 has made company non-commissioned grades so desirable that their incumbents think twice before relinquishing them; a proper distinction has been made between the pay of the privates and that of the non-commissioned officers. There is not, however, the former, or a sufficient, difference between the pay and opportunity for promotion of the company non-commissioned officer, on the one hand, and those of the non-commissioned staff officer, on the other, to make the latter position sufficiently desirable to attract any considerable number of the best men. A first sergeant of any branch, or a

"rated" duty sergeant of Artillery, for example, now gains practically nothing by non-commissioned staff appointment, except the doubtful pleasure and responsibility of handling public funds and property, instead of handling men. The enlisted personnel has not yet completely adjusted itself to the 1908 pay schedule, but its effect on the non-commissioned staff grades is already shown by the removal of the requirement that candidates for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant be sergeants of the line, and by reduction of the period of service as sergeant preliminary to examination for appointment as first class sergeant of the Hospital Corps from one year to six months. Owing to lack of educational advantages or opportunity comparatively few enlisted men can aspire to commissioned rank; with the increase in the corps of cadets the number will become still smaller. The soldier must, therefore, find his highest reward in non-commissioned staff positions, and these, with the exception of two grades in the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps, are losing their attraction for an increasingly large number of enlisted men who hold company and regimental appointments. To quote the language of the Chief of Staff, the creation of the warrant rank would accomplish several results:

"First. It would serve as an incentive to good conduct and continuous service.

"Second. It would attract a higher class of men into the Service and assist in retaining them.

"Third. It would continue men appointed to the grade in a line of work for which they were best fitted and of most value to the Government.

"Fourth. It would serve as a reward for long and meritorious service.

"Fifth. It would form a class of the same grade and the same qualities, who would naturally find therein social relations to which their life had inclined them."

It is entirely within the bounds of probability to believe that if all non-commissioned staff officers would unite to seek from their regimental commanders and other chiefs the same concerted action and support which they gave to the pay legislation of 1908 the warrant rank would be established within the next two or three years. The probability becomes greater when it is remembered that establishment of the grade has been recommended by the highest military authority as essential to the efficiency of the Service.

NON-COM. STAFF.

#### THE MODERN MARINE ENGINEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If a naval Engineer never should have any difficulty in becoming efficient in all the duties of a modern line officer, as has been stated, while the latter would find it impossible to become a thorough engineer, the grave errors of our naval organization during the past thirty or forty years cannot be excused. There is room for hope, however, when we look back to find that the gun factory, the torpedo station and naval electric development are the work of line officers, not to mention the important circumstance that nearly all chief engineers of ships in commission are line officers.

It has been further stated that "our modern Navy is essentially an engineering affair. The vessels themselves are the product of the engineer's brain." May it be asked, what engineer's brain? What engineer produced the proper hull, the armor, the battery, the electrical plant, the thousand and one things scattered all over the vessel outside the engine room and the fire room? Are these the products of a marine engineer's brain? Designers of bridges, builders of railways and builders of fortifications and canals might desire, with propriety, at least one little word of recognition; as members of the family of engineers they received none. It is a curious fact that the modern marine engineer seems to have lost sight absolutely of the history of that much abused word. There are engineers of all sorts and of all kinds. Stranger yet is the fact that the most modern of all engineers is the first one whose title fails to include the word engineer—the chauffeur.

NAVY.

#### FIRMNESS NECESSARY WITH APACHES.

Goldfield, Nev., May 15, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your article in the JOURNAL of April 30, in regard to the War Department turning over the Apaches now at Fort Sill to the Interior Department, I would be sorry to see this carried out. The Apaches—and also the Utes—need a firm hand to govern them. I was Indian agent at San Carlos, Ariz., for five years, and my experience has been that, while a good many of the Apaches will work and cultivate their farms indifferently well, the greater part need something stronger than moral suasion to cultivate habits of industry. I have in mind cases where, at the risk of censure, I have put Indians under the care of the Indian police, with instructions to see that they cleared and ploughed their lands and put in crops. The result was satisfactory all around. The Indian was pleased that he had a crop to dispose of, and ceased to harbor any resentment against the agent for making him work. And, by the way, the Apaches are excellent workmen in railroad building, mining and cement work, culverts, or rough masonry and carpentry.

LUTHER S. KELLY.

#### SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURE.

Omaha, Neb., May 20, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apologies for the proposed physical exercise order, now in process of lubrication in the War Department, I wish to invite the attention of your readers, and especially of those who have the matter in charge, to an authoritative opinion from a highly respected source as to the value of physical training. See 1 Timothy, fourth chapter, eighth verse, as far as semicolon: "For bodily exercise profiteth little."

H. M. LORD, Major, Paymr., U.S.A., Chief Paymr.

The Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, in a recent issue of its bulletin of Militia notes, states that the "Service of Coast Artillery," by Capt. Frank T. Hines, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Major F. W. Ward, Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., is ready for distribution, and may be purchased by the states and territories at a cost of \$3.50 per copy, or may be obtained on requisition in the usual way.

## ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The transport Sheridan arrived at Manila June 1 with twenty-two officers and ninety-one casualties.

The companies of the 4th U.S. Infantry which are due at San Francisco from Manila about the middle of June have been assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 1st and 2 Battalions to Fort Crook, Neb.; the lieutenant colonel and the 3d Battalion to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Members of the Board on Infantry Equipment are still giving demonstrations of the improvements proposed. Captains Stewart and De Witt on June 1 spent the better part of the day explaining to Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, what had been done by the board to simplify the foot soldier's load. They had the equipment with them and went over each part in the most thorough manner, impressing Colonel Weaver with the many advantages it offered. It is expected that the opinions of the heads of departments called out by these individual demonstrations will be of great value in the final shaping of the board's report.

The instructors and students who are to take the staff ride beginning June 10 over the battlefields of Virginia, ending at Gettysburg, are very busy preparing for what promises to be a most interesting and instructive outing—the trip itself over the historic fields and the camp of instruction to follow at Gettysburg. The plans of the camp and the problems to be worked out as part of the instruction of the Militia and the Regulars are now engaging the officers' attention. The following will take part in the June ride: As directors and instructors, Majors Eben Swift, Charles H. Barth, Guy Carleton and P. F. Straub, Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune, of the Marine Corps, and Capts. F. S. Cochen and Fox Conner; as student officers, Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor, John C. F. Tillson, Hunter Liggett, L. W. V. Kennon, Majors J. T. Knight, D. H. Boughton, W. C. Brown, Carl Reichmann, Charles L. Beckurts, D. J. Baker, jr., G. H. Macdonald, George Le R. Irwin and Capts. E. A. Helmick, R. A. Brown, A. L. Dade, George H. Jamerson, Edwin Landon, E. O. Sarraff, W. K. Naylor, Malin Craig and G. A. Youngberg. The total distance to be covered on horseback during the thirteen days of the ride, as given in the official itinerary, is 153 miles. Capts. S. A. Cheney and Major E. M. Johnson, jr., who took part in the May battlefield study, will not be in the June ride, and Major Straub and Lieutenant Colonel Lejeune, who were not in the May ride, will be in the coming one.

In the case of Col. C. A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., the War Department has informed the commanding general, Philippines Division, that the placing of an officer junior to Colonel Williams in command of a department in the absence of the department commander was an error. This admission of the right of Colonel Williams to command the department in the absence of any officer senior to him is held by the War Department to make unnecessary the court of inquiry asked for by Colonel Williams.

The detailing of officers to the court-martial to be held at Seattle on June 15, which is made in S.O. of June 1, War Department, calls attention to the trial of Col. George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, in connection with the disappearance of \$11,000 from the safe at the Army post at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, when Colonel Cooke was in command there. An enlisted man disappeared at the time the money was missed, and although a reward of \$1,000 was offered the man has not been apprehended. The charges against the officer allege lack of proper precaution against such a loss.

The Subsistence Department of the Army has ordered one thousand blue colored lacquered cans of new form for trial. The can is four and a quarter inches by two and three quarters in size, and differs in form from the old in that it has not the square corners, but has the corners rounded until the can resembles a pocket flask. Complaint has been made that the square corners of the old can caught in the pockets and wore out the cloth. The new form fits into the pocket as snugly as a flask, giving rise to the belief that some commissary officer hailing from Kentucky is the designer of it. The can will carry the emergency ration of eight ounces, consisting of chocolate, desiccated egg, chocolate liquid, nucleo-casein, sugar and cocoa butter. A few of these cans will be sent to the coming camps of instruction, and later General Sharpe will see that captains of Regular companies are supplied with enough to instruct their men in the use of them.

The 64th Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., Capt. C. F. Connolly commanding, made a record at service firing with 12-inch disappearing guns at Fort Barry, Cal., June 1. Four shots out of a possible four pierced an eight-foot triangular target moving at seven miles an hour. The range was between 4,300 and 4,400 yards. The time consumed in firing was a little over two minutes and a half.

The old seventy-five-ton steam lighter Indianapolis, used for carrying freight and supplies of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in the Philippines, struck a water soaked log June 2 midway between Corregidor Island and Subig. The lighter sank, but the crew made their escape in the boats. No attempt will be made to raise the craft.

Pvt. Claude Hetherington, of Co. K, 13th U.S. Inf., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., while taking measurements of the range recently, was shot in many places, and died in the reservation hospital two days later. All the afternoon of the day he was shot Hetherington crept about on the range while the bullets whizzed about him. His cries could not be heard, and he was unseen by the shooters. After he was hit for the first time he made an effort to drag himself out of range, but no matter which way he turned bullets hit him. Finally he sank back on the sand mound awaiting the shot that would end his torture. Bullets sped about him, ripping his clothing and tearing his flesh. When markers found his head had been shot nearly off. Hetherington was married.

Pvt. William J. Ward, 88th Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Mansfield, R.I., was drowned on the night of May 26 when a boat he was rowing was accidentally capsized. His home was at Southport, Conn.

When the three-masted schooner John W. Kewn came within range of the rifles of a target squad from Fort Barrancas, Fla., May 24, Edgar Amolson, a seaman aboard, was mortally wounded, and others aboard escaped death or serious injury only by quickly getting behind the masts and deckhouses of the vessel. The Kewn was passing out of the harbor when a shower of bullets swept over the deck. An investigation was ordered.

As forecast in our Congressional notes on page 1108, an adverse report was on Friday, June 3, made on the McCready resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Sutton case. Other bills adversely

reported are H.R. 15535, to reinstate Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, retired, on the active list; H.R. 15515, to appoint W. F. Cogswell assistant engineer of the Navy and place him on the retired list.

Military and naval men are naturally very much interested in the great feat of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss in making a flight in his biplane, Sunday, May 29, from Albany to Governors Island, N.Y., in exactly two hours and fifty-four minutes after the machine rose into the air, and winning the prize of \$10,000 offered by the New York World. The distance covered was about 150 miles, and the official timekeepers of the Aero Club of America estimate that his average speed was fifty-one and two-thirds miles an hour. At times he traveled much faster than that, and easily beat a special train on the New York Central Railroad that started with the biplane at Albany. Two stops were made, one at a previously selected landing place five miles south of Poughkeepsie and the other at 207th street, Spuyten Duyvil, within the limits of Manhattan. For five days he had been waiting for favorable winds and weather, and May 29 brought perfect conditions for making the flight. Among those on Governors Island who were on the spot where Curtiss alighted were Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, Col. John Van R. Hoff and other Army officers. Colonel Hoff was the first to shake hands with Curtiss, and then General Howe greeted him warmly. They had watched with real amazement how easily he had alighted. He brought the machine to the ground in a series of gentle deflections, step by step. As the wheels touched it ran along the surface for twenty-five or thirty feet and then stopped dead. Curtiss saw that the biplane was stable, and then he joined the officers in Corbin Hall. Curtiss received his prize early in the afternoon in the editorial rooms of the World. J. Angus Shaw, cashier of the publishing company, stepped up to Curtiss and passed over the \$10,000 slip with a few words of congratulation. "Pretty quick work," said the aviator. It would now be interesting to see how accurate a missile could be dropped from a flying machine on a fortification or ship while high enough in the air to protect the machine from rifle fire. Many believe that a missile could not be dropped from a machine with any degree of accuracy. An experiment may be made to this end during a military tournament to be held near Chattanooga, Tenn., from June 20 to 24, inclusive. Dummy fortifications will, it is expected, be arranged. Mr. C. K. Hamilton, the aviator, while flying at the speed at which an express train goes, will wind and weather permitting, endeavor to drop a supposed deadly missile upon the fortifications. A great aeroplane flight was that on June 2 of the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, son of Lord Llangattock, accomplishing the feat of flying across the English Channel from Dover to Calais and back without a single stop on French soil, thus making the first round trip ever accomplished. Mr. Rolls was in the air about one hour and a half, and it is estimated that he covered about fifty miles altogether. The greater part of his flight was at a height of one thousand feet. In addition to the flight over the sea, Mr. Rolls maneuvered over French soil for about ten minutes before directing his machine on the return trip, and on again reaching Dover he encircled Dover Castle before descending.

Comdr. William W. Gilmer, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Paducah at Bluefields, Nicaragua, in a despatch received at Washington, D.C., June 1, says that General Lara's army, numbering about three hundred men, has been defeated in a fight near Bluefields and is now in full retreat. Lara is the general in command of the Madriz forces near Bluefields. Secretary Knox has sustained the right of the provisional government of Estrada to absolute control over the affairs of Bluefields, Nicaragua, including the collection of customs and other dues. The Secretary cabled to Commander Gilmer as follows: "The attitude of the United States remains precisely as set forth in the Secretary of State's letter to Rodriguez on Dec. 1, 1909, which continues entirely applicable to the present situation. The capture by the Madriz faction of the former customs house at the bluff does not affect the fact that Bluefields, with certain adjacent territory, for which goods passing that customs house are intended, appears to remain, as heretofore, under the de facto control of the Estrada faction. This Government therefore admits the right of the Estrada faction to collect customs for Bluefields, and denies this right to the other faction. Inasmuch as this Government recognizes neither faction as a government of Nicaragua, but merely as in de facto control of portions of the country, proclamations on either part which are inconsistent with this attitude are without effect on the United States and its citizens. The consul at Bluefields reports that the American owned sloop Adelaide has been seized by the Madriz faction, and that the American owned schooner Esfuerzo was stopped and its American owned cargo seized by those in control at the bluff. This Government denies the right of either faction to seize American owned vessels or property without consent of and recompense to the owners. In such cases you will instantly act in accordance with this policy. You will immediately notify both factions and the shipping interests of the foregoing."

Capt. Henry D. Thomson, Med. Corps, took up his duties in the office of Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, on June 1. The task before him is not easy. His duty will be to get in touch with the medical needs of the National Guard, and, as he has no precedent to go by, he must develop the work from the beginning. That he will prove his ability to do this no one doubts who knows of his record as a medical officer in Cienfuegos and Santiago during the second American occupation. He there showed his resourcefulness by making a radical change in the former methods of fumigating cities and foci of infection, and carrying this reform out to a successful issue. There is little doubt that Captain Thomson would find suggestions from National Guard medical officers of great value in getting his work laid out. As before noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the detailing of an officer of the Medical Corps to the office of Colonel Weaver is intended to make the handling of medical matters in connection with the Organized Militia more systematic and effective than formerly was the case, when such subjects were sent over to the office of the Surgeon General, and there attended to as best they could in the rush of routine work. So much is expected of the field into which Captain Thomson is just now entering that Surgeon General Torney would not be surprised if the work should soon grow to a point where another medical officer would have to be assigned to the same office. Captain Thomson begins

his duties with a very clear idea of the importance of the scheme which he is to work out, and is confident that the results possible of accomplishment will be far-reaching in their benefit to the National Guard.

It was Catesby Ap R. Jones who succeeded to the command of the Confederate ironclad Merrimac when Capt. Franklin Buchanan was wounded in the fight with the Monitor, and not John Pembroke Jones, as was erroneously stated in the extract from the Sun published last week. Ap Jones entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1836, and resigned April 17, 1861, to cast in his fortunes with the South. He was, we believe, a relative of Roger Jones, of the Inspector General's Department of our Army, who was a son of Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the Army. Pembroke Jones was flag lieutenant to Josiah Tattnall at the time he destroyed the Merrimac or Virginia off Craney Island. The Sun says: "The Merrimac passed the Sewell's Point battery and stood for the enemy. Six Federal warships, including the ironclad steamships Monitor and Naugatuck, had been shelling Sewell's Point, but they retired as the Merrimac was coming out. Owing to the abandonment of the Sewell's Point and Craney Island batteries by the Confederate land forces and the close investment of Norfolk, Tattnall, after he had called a council of war in which a third Jones, Comdr. Richard L., participated, decided to lighten the Merrimac in an endeavor to reach Richmond. It turned out that there would not be enough water on Jamestown Flats for the passage, and to prevent the Merrimac from falling into the hands of the enemy Commodore Tattnall set fire to her, and the flames reaching her magazine she blew up. 'The Virginia no longer exists,' reported Tattnall, but 300 brave and skillful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.' After Tattnall died at Savannah in 1871 his life was written by another Jones, Charles C. Jones."

An impressive tribute was paid to the memory of the nation's soldier, sailor and marine dead on the campus of the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, New York, May 29, when between 10,000 and 15,000 persons assembled for the annual military field mass, under the auspices of Gloucester Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N., chaplain of the U.S. receiving ship Hancock at the navy yard. The deacon was the Rev. Thomas F. McGronen, rector of St. Ambrose's Church and Catholic chaplain of the Fire Department of Brooklyn and Queens. The subdeacon was the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, Catholic chaplain of the Police Department in Manhattan. The Rev. John F. Nash, LL.D., rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, was the master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, rector of the ecclesiastical seminary of the Archdiocese of New York, late chaplain U.S.N. Nearly a hundred persons, a majority of them women, collapsed from the heat. That more persons were not affected more seriously was due to provisions made against just what occurred by Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry, U.S.M.C., officer of the day. Foreseeing that there would likely be cases of prostration, he arranged to have details of first aid men, and had two details of nurses with two tents with ice water, fans and ammonia spirits. Among the organizations, besides a number of officers and men on duty at the navy yard, were the 69th N.Y., Colonel Conley, and detachments of the 47th, 14th N.Y., 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., camps of the United Spanish War Veterans, G.A.R. posts, Civil War Veterans' societies, Army and Navy Union, etc.

The Custer monument to be unveiled at Monroe, Mich., June 14, 1910, the birthplace of Mrs. Custer and General Custer's home by adoption, says the Independent, "is a noble and inspiring figure—a splendid addition to the small number of really worthy public works of art that have come from American sculptors. Mr. E. C. Potter as a modeler of horses has a certain homely reality of friendship and sympathy for the animal, together with a large human feeling for any work in hand, that gives his figures a classic strength and endurance. His imagination, too, is of the order that thoroughly fits him to suggest the brilliant spirit of the Indian fighter, without a suspicion of the mock heroic. To have such a work of art come from the brain and hand of an American to stand before the eyes of Americans is truly a more noteworthy matter than many matters that currently claim more of our attention."

In the absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the early part of this week, Rear Admiral Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, acted as head of the Navy Department. Secretary Meyer was on a visit to New York and Boston. While in the latter place he went over the navy yard. He returned to his desk on June 2. In his room there has been placed a twelve-foot model of the U.S.S. North Dakota, in slate color, which is the object of much attention from visitors. Assistant Secretary Winthrop's absence was due to his visit to the Naval War College, where he delivered the principal address. These trips of the two highest officials of the Department will probably result in further postponement of the giving out of the findings in the Lauchheimer and Marietta cases.

The first volume of General Weyer's long promised memoirs has been published in Madrid. The book is entitled "My Rule in Cuba," and the Captain General is expected to make important revelations. The work consists of four volumes, but the volume which has just appeared does not deal with the period of the explosion of the Maine or the Cuban war.

There has been some talk of late as to the successor of Major General Elliott, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, when he retires Nov. 30. The names mostly mentioned at present are Col. James E. Mahoney, Col. F. L. Denny, Col. L. W. T. Waller and Col. William F. Biddle.

Though the report has been general that Philadelphia would be selected for an advanced base school of the Marine Corps, Assistant Secretary Winthrop on June 3 announced that the location was still under consideration.

The first meeting of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill will take place Monday, June 6. Notes on this bill will be found on page 1400.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. J. E. Sawyer, U.S.A., recently promoted to Assistant Quartermaster General, comes of a long line of distinguished ancestry. His great-great-grandfather was in Abercrombie's army at Ticonderoga in 1758. His great-grandfather was a major at Bunker Hill and a lieutenant colonel at Saratoga. His grandfather was at Bunker Hill, commissioned an ensign in the 1st Regiment, U.S. Infantry, and at the storming of Yorktown. Of his great-uncles, Ephraim was a captain, John a lieutenant and Josiah an ensign in the Revolution. His father was a midshipman with McDonough on Lake Champlain, and on the Constitution when she captured the Cyane and Levant. He was a captain in the Navy at the time of his death in 1860. One uncle, Frederick A., was adjutant of the 11th U.S. Infantry, while another, George F., purser, U.S.N., served in the War of 1812, and in the war with Mexico. His brother, George A., an officer of the Navy, served through the War of the Rebellion. Colonel Sawyer served as a captain's clerk in the Navy in 1865-6; was appointed second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, 1867; promoted first lieutenant 1874, and captain and assistant quartermaster 1893, from regimental quartermaster, 5th Artillery. He served as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, Division of the Atlantic, and commanding general of the Army 1898-9. He was appointed major and quartermaster, U.S. Volunteers, 1898; served at Key West, Fla., April-May, 1898; was chief quartermaster, Camp Wyckoff, Montauk Point; with the 2d Army Corps at Camp Meade, Pa., and Augusta, Ga.; appointed special disbursing officer to the Philippine Commission, 1898-9; chief quartermaster, Department of Mindanao and Jolo and 7th Separate Brigade, 1901-2, and the Moro campaign in Mindanao, 1902; promoted deputy quartermaster general, 1904; chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, 1904-5; Jeffersonville Depot, Quartermaster's Department, 1905, and assistant quartermaster general, April 21, 1910. His last service was chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota. He retires for age July 3, 1910.

Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., who retired for age on June 3, 1910, before being appointed to the Naval Academy on July 21, 1865, had previously served a little over a year in the 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in active operations at Antietam and other points in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. During the war with Spain he was advanced two numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, and has rendered other distinguished service. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1870 his first assignment was to the Plymouth on the European station. He was promoted to ensign in 1871, master in 1874, lieutenant in 1880, lieutenant commander in 1899, commander in July, 1901, captain in 1906, and rear admiral in 1909. In addition to the Plymouth he had served on the Wachusett, Richmond, Vermont, Dale, Portsmouth and Cincinnati, beside at several shore stations up to August, 1897, when he became executive officer of the gunboat Nashville. During the early part of the war with Spain the Nashville was engaged in blockading the coast of Cuba. While he was in temporary command of the Nashville on May 11, 1898, after Commander Washburn Maynard had been wounded, during the engagement at Cienfuegos, Cuba, the Nashville ran close in shore, and under a heavy fire from the Infantry, covered retreating cable-cutting boats. For this service Admiral Dillingham was advanced two numbers on the Navy list. Later in 1898 he was assigned to the battleship Texas. He has also commanded the Detroit, the Franklin and the naval station at Norfolk, and was superintendent of the Naval Training Service. In 1904 he was, at the instance of the State Department, sent to the Island of San Domingo to protect American interests during the insurrection there. He was instrumental in arranging the peace protocol between the insurgents and San Domingan government. Again in 1905 he was ordered to San Domingo on similar duties and was successful in accomplishing the object of his duties. He is one of the originators of the scheme for the retirement of the enlisted men and is a strong advocate for graded retirement of the enlisted personnel. Being an extra number in his grade, his retirement causes no promotions.

First Lieut. Harrison T. Swain, U.S.M.C., who was retired May 24, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, with the rank of captain, was born in New Hampshire and entered the Service June 30, 1903. He was under treatment for some time at the naval hospital at Las Animas, N.M., and his last assignment to duty was at Annapolis, Md. His retirement promotes 1st Lieut. G. M. Kincaid and 2d Lieut. E. M. McClellan.

Paymr. W. T. Wallace, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from May 24, 1910, as noted in orders in our last issue, was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy from Pennsylvania in June, 1899, and was commissioned paymaster in March, 1903. He has been at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., on waiting orders, and was recently under treatment at the Las Animas Naval Hospital.

Chief Sailmaker F. Watson, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list May 30, 1910, entered the Service on March 3, 1877, and was commissioned chief sailmaker on March 3, 1899. He has been at the Philadelphia yard since September, 1902, and would not have retired for age until Sept. 1, 1917. With his retirement there are now only three chief sailmakers on the active list of the Navy. Chief Sailmaker John Roddy, at the Mare Island yard, is the senior, having entered the Service in 1872. The others are John A. Long, at the Boston Yard, and Michael P. Barr, at the New York Yard. Sailmaker Watson had nine years' sea service and nearly twenty-nine years' shore duty, and is a native of Pennsylvania.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A prominent wedding at Newport, R.I., May 28, 1910, was that of Miss Marianna Fullam, daughter of Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., to Mr. Austin Ledyard Sands, in Trinity Church, before a large number of prominent guests. The church decorations were pink and green. There were peonies in baskets suspended from the chandeliers and bouquets of them along the main aisle, and there were also Easter lilies and palms. Upon the announcement of the arrival of Miss Fullam her attendants appeared from the robing room, near the chancel, and went to meet her. She wore a conventional gown of white satin, trimmed with old lace and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Rhoda Fullam; the Misses Julia and Elizabeth Sands, sisters of her fiancé; Miss Katherine B. Lawrence, Miss Jane Wallace, Miss Ellen Robinson, of Baltimore, and Miss Kath-

erine H. McFadden, of Philadelphia. Mr. Harold A. Sands was the best man. Miss Rhoda Fullam wore pink over cream colored lace, and carried a large bouquet of June roses. The other young women wore blue chiffon over pink silk and cream colored lace and large black Leghorn hats, trimmed with pink roses and black tulle bows. They carried pink sweet peas, tied with streamers of pink ribbon. All the attendants had blue enamel pins set with pearls, gifts from Miss Fullam, and the ushers and best man wore diamond stick pins, gifts from Mr. Sands. The ushers were Messrs. Howard Powell, Thomas Powell, Dudley Morgan, Frederick King, Harold Arrow-smith and Paul Roland Dickson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. During the ceremony Mr. H. A. Casey, organist of the church, rendered "O Thou Sublime Sweet Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," and recessional, the wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream." Immediately following the ceremony the bridal breakfast was served at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam. The company was composed of the bridal party and relatives, including Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. William Frazier Harrison. The bride's table was decorated with pink roses and lilies of the valley. The cutting of the bride's cake was done with the sword of Captain Fullam. Another interesting detail was the receipt of the congratulations from the officers and men of the Mississippi. This came by "wireless." Captain Fullam commands the vessel. Then followed the general reception, the bride and groom being assisted in receiving by Capt. and Mrs. Fullam and Mrs. Sands. They stood in the drawing room beneath a floral canopy. American Beauty roses in vases were about the room, and there were other pretty floral arrangements about the house and verandas. An orchestra played during the reception. Two rooms were filled with beautiful gifts from friends and relatives and prominent officers of the Navy, including those of the battleship Mississippi. The bride wore a tailor suit of dark blue cloth for her going-away dress and a large black picture hat. Mr. and Mrs. Sands, after their wedding trip, will go to their new home at Edge Hill, New Hamburg, N.Y., which contains over one hundred acres of land.

Miss May Wilson, daughter of Post Coms. Sgt. Henry Wilson, U.S.A., retired, was married at Redwood City, Cal., May 21, 1910, to Mr. William J. Clasby, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Elizabeth Maris Black and Lieut. Earl James Atkinson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were married on Thursday, June 2, 1910, at the home of the bride's aunts, the Misses Black, at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, Pa. Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man, and Lieuts. Glen E. Edgerton, George R. Goethals, Charles L. Hall, Roger G. Alexander and D. I. Sultan, all Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were ushers. Miss Katherine Roberts attended the bride as maid of honor, and the Misses Mildred Oberteuffer, Mary Pierce, Carlotta La Lanne, Cornelia Clavett, Helen Austin and Dorothy Black were bridesmaids.

Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine R. Oliver were married at Charlottesville, Va., May 20, 1910.

Miss Florene Edson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Romanzo Edson, and Lieut. John William McKie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married in Washington, D.C., June 1, 1910, at noon, at St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of a large gathering of their friends. Roses were the distinguishing touch in the decoration, the chancel vases being filled with lovely pink specimens. Similar flowers adorned the Edson home, where the bridal party and the immediate relatives of the young people were afterward entertained at breakfast. The wedding march heralded the approach of the bride, who was escorted by her father and her attendants, her schoolgirl sister, Miss Margery Edson, and the Misses Gertrude Wagner and Marie McMillin Brown, as bridesmaids. The ushers preceded. They were Capt. John M. Dunn, Lieut. T. H. Emerson, Lieut. C. J. Goodier and Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, U.S.A. The bride, who is a linguist as well as a musician, having passed several years in Paris studying the violin, was beautifully gowned in brocade white satin, roses forming the pattern in it, over which fell a drapery of white chiffon. On the bodice rose point lace formed the trimming. Her tulle veil was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms, and a single bud here and there looped its sweeping folds to the long trained skirt. Her bouquet was of white roses, with a shower of lilies of the valley. Rev. Charles Ernest Smith, D.D., rector of St. Thomas's, officiated, and Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, U.S.A., was best man. Among the out-of-town relatives and friends present at the ceremony were Mrs. Medorem Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, of Fort Monroe, and Major and Mrs. Schull, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, of Boston, Mass. The bride's presents were both numerous and valuable. Lieut. and Mrs. McKie left for their honeymoon jaunt, and will visit in Boston and New York. The bridegroom's station is at Fort Dade, Fla.

Ensign Newton Lord Nichols, U.S.N., and Miss Ella Vincent Kuhus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Kuhus, of Denmore Park, were married at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1910, by the Rev. M. J. Riordan in St. Charles's Church, Catonsville, Md. Ensign Emanuel A. Lofquist, U.S.N., was best man, and Miss Mary Emily Cassard, of Newport; Miss Marie Fielding Dashiell, of New York, and Misses Sue Louise Dall and Sallie Ann Warfield Cockey attended the bride. The ushers were Ensigns Donald T. Hunter and Frank R. Berg, U.S.N. Mrs. Nichols is descended from families of Revolutionary fame, the Hylands, Atkinsons, Polks, Russums and Ridgelys. Ensign Nichols's father is the Rev. George Elwood Nichols, a descendant of Miles Standish.

Miss Marian Adelaide McHarg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. McHarg, of New York, was married to Paymr. George Richard Venable, U.S.N., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., June 1, 1910. Upward of fifty of their friends went from New York in a special car for the reception. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Luke White, of Pulaski, Va., who has been a classmate of Paymaster Venable at the University of Virginia. Miss McHarg was given away by her father. Mr. Henry K. McHarg, Jr., her brother, was best man. The bride wore white satin and point lace, and carried orchids. Among those in the church were Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, an uncle of the bride, and his son, Mr. Clarence Porter, and Mrs. Clarence Porter. Paymr. and Mrs. Venable are to live at Portsmouth, N.H., where he is stationed.

The wedding of Miss Mary Remy, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remy, U.S.N., to Capt. John Winthrop Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wadleigh, U.S.N., which took place in Washington, D.C., June 1, 1910, at five o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, was attended by a most distinguished gathering of friends and relatives. The chancel was adorned with a profusion of palms, roses and peonies, and formed a most attractive

background for the bridal party. Admiral Remy gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin, with an overdress and train, trimmed with rose point lace and sprays of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's sister, Miss Angelica Remy, was maid of honor. Dr. John L. Neilson, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Capt. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., U.S.N., and William R. Remy and John T. Remy, brothers of the bride. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on New Hampshire avenue. The couple will reside in Boston.

Miss Laura Annesley Stotsenburg, daughter of Mrs. John M. Stotsenburg, was married to Lieut. Charles Russell Mayo, 10th U.S. Cav., at 4:30 o'clock, June 1, 1910, at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., the rector, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, officiating. The church decorations were of palms, peonies and yellow daisies. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. James R. Ely, of New York. She was gowned in a handsome robe of white satin and rose point lace, made in princess effect with a court train, the bodice being finished with a V-shaped neck. Her long tulle veil was caught in place with sprays of lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Leon Kromer, wife of Capt. L. B. Kromer, U.S.A., was matron of honor. Lieut. E. F. Graham, 10th Cav., was best man, while the ushers were Capt. William L. Luhn, Lieut. James Huston, Lieut. Walter J. Scott, all of the 10th Cav., and Lieut. Robert F. Tate, of the 15th Cav. A small reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James T. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Middleton, of Baltimore, were among the guests. The groom's father, C. A. Mayo, of Great Yarmouth, England, came over to this country for the wedding. After the wedding trip Lieutenant Mayo will take his bride to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., his station.

Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Harvey Douglas Higley, 6th Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding, it is understood, will take place the first week in September at Fort Riley, Kas.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Major Gen. Cyrus Ballou Comstock, brigadier general U.S.A., retired, a distinguished officer of the Corps of Engineers, died in New York city May 29, 1910. He was born Feb. 3, 1831, at West Wrentham, Mass. He married Elizabeth Blair Feb. 3, 1869, who was born April 25, 1841, and died Aug. 6, 1872. She was granddaughter of Francis P. Blair, sr., of Washington, D.C., and daughter of Montgomery Blair. General Comstock graduated at West Point in 1855 No. 1 in his class, and was assigned to the Engineers. He was for a time employed in the construction of fortifications in Florida and Maryland, and returned to West Point as professor of natural and experimental philosophy. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was assistant to the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and took part in the peninsular campaign of 1862. In the Maryland campaign of 1862-3 he was chief engineer, and was engaged in the operations at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was senior Engineer at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg; Chief Engineer of the Army of the Tennessee, July 1 to Oct. 16, 1863; aid to Lieutenant General Grant, March 29, 1864, to July, 1866; was in the Richmond campaign and the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, assaults and capture of Petersburg and Fort Harrison. He was chief Engineer of the expedition to Cape Fear River, and was engaged in the assault and capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865. He was senior Engineer on the staff of Major General Canby in the Mobile campaign, Feb. 27 to April 15, 1865, being engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort and the storming of Blakely. He was aid to the General-in-Chief commanding the Armies of the United States at Washington, D.C., July 25, 1866, to May 3, 1870. General Comstock was brevetted major July 4, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg; lieutenant colonel May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness; colonel Jan. 15, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher, and brigadier general March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign ending in the capture of Mobile; colonel of Volunteers Jan. 15, 1865, and brigadier general same date for gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher, and major general March 26, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses. He was successively promoted through the several grades to the grade of colonel, which grade he reached April 7, 1888; was retired by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years, Feb. 3, 1895, and advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. After the Civil War he was engaged in many important engineering works. These included the survey of the Northern and Western lakes and in the improvement of the Mississippi River, the harbor of refuge and channels on the Great Lakes, improvements at Buffalo Harbor, etc. He was a member of the Permanent Board of Engineers in New York city, for many years member or president of the Mississippi River Commission, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and wrote a work on the Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey. His remains were buried at West Point with military honors May 31, 1910.

Gen. George F. McGinnis, eighty-four years old, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and formerly postmaster of Indianapolis, Ind., died in that city May 29, at his home, 1902 North Capitol avenue. The immediate cause of death was heart failure following a breakdown while at Terre Haute attending the state G.A.R. encampment. General McGinnis's first service was with the 1st Ohio Volunteer Regiment in the beginning of the Mexican War. He served through the entire war with distinction, and came out of the Service as captain of the 2d Ohio Volunteers, having received the appointment July 16, 1847. At the outbreak of the Civil War General McGinnis enlisted as a private in the 11th Indiana Volunteer Regiment, April 15, 1861, and was appointed captain of Company K the day following, serving in that capacity during the three months' term of enlistment. He at once re-enlisted, and was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the 11th Regiment. In that capacity he saw the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. General McGinnis was a warm personal friend of Gen. Lew Wallace, who was commissioned colonel of the 11th Regiment at the same time General McGinnis was made lieutenant colonel. General McGinnis was a member of the G.A.R., the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Columbia Club and the Odd Fellows and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He

was a regular attendant at Christ Episcopal Church. He is survived by one son, Frank McGinnis, of Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Biddle Halpin Murray, grandmother of Mrs. A. F. H. Yates, wife of Lieutenant Yates, U.S.N., died at Rolla, Mo., May 23, 1910, in her seventy-second year.

John Van Arman Rhoades, member of an old American family, who killed himself May 26 in the Sanford Hall Sanitarium for the Insane, at Flushing, N.Y., by cutting his throat, was a son of Med. Dir. Archibald Craig Rhoades, U.S.N.

Mrs. Anne Morris Ramsay, widow of Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, 7th U.S. Art., died on May 27, 1910, at Newport, R.I., of paralysis. She was a daughter of Gen. William Walton Morris, U.S.A., and left two sons, Dr. George D. Ramsay, of Newport, and Major William G. Ramsay, of Wilmington, Del.

Anne Morris Ramsay, daughter of the late Bvt. Major Gen. William Walton Morris, colonel 2d Art., U.S.A., and Mary Alexander Ritchie (Morris), and widow of Lieut. Col. Joseph Gales Ramsay, 7th Art., U.S.A., died at Newport, R.I., May 27, 1910. She is survived by her sons, William G. Ramsay, of Wilmington, Del., who was a major in the 1st U.S.V. Engineers during the Spanish War, and Dr. George Douglas Ramsay, of Newport, R.I., who served as surgeon with the rank of major in the Volunteer Service in 1898. Mrs. Ramsay comes of a long line of Army ancestors, and her great-grandfather, Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who later was brigadier general in command of the Westchester County Militia, taking an active part in the Revolution. Her grandfather, William Walton Morris, was lieutenant, 2d Artillery, Continental Line, and also served on the staff of Gen. Anthony Wayne and received the thanks of Congress.

First Lieut. Frank S. Rice, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home in Bakersfield, Cal., on May 17, 1910, was born in Ohio on July 21, 1850. He was graduated from West Point in 1874, being No. 6 in a class of forty-one, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 1st Artillery. After graduating he served at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of artillery tactics, and also as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy until Aug. 31, 1874. He served as professor of military science at the Michigan Military University from 1877 until 1879. He was placed on the retired list for disability in February, 1891, and was an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1876. At the beginning of the war with Spain the Governor of California appointed Lieutenant Rice to command the 1st California Artillery, with the rank of major. He went to the Philippines with the Volunteers, serving for a time as provost marshal of the district of Cavite. He returned to San Francisco in August, 1899, being honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service the following month.

Margaret Ellison Locke, widow of Major Gen. Frederick T. Locke, U.S.V., died of pneumonia June 2, 1910, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Hallett, in Astoria, N.Y., aged eighty-one. Her husband died seventeen years ago. Mrs. Locke is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Minnie Locke Pray and Mrs. Howard S. Doane. She was the daughter of John S. Ellison, of New York city, a California pioneer.

Another of the officers who took part in the battle of Manila Bay passed away when Capt. John A. Norris, U.S.N., retired, died in Annapolis on June 2. Captain Norris, in the grade of lieutenant commander, served on the U.S.S. Boston in the battle of Manila Bay, and was advanced five numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in that memorable engagement. He was born at Meadville, Pa., in 1847, entered the naval service of the United States as a midshipman in 1865, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1869. He reached the grade of ensign a year later, two years after was made a master, became a lieutenant in 1875, and in 1897 reached the grade in which he served at Manila. Subsequently to the Spanish War his most important service was on the U.S.S. Charleston, May-December, 1899; U.S.S. Monterey, December, 1899, January, 1900; at Naval War College, Newport, June, 1900, to August, 1901; promoted commander in 1900; in charge of the Philippine longitude expedition, September, 1901, to September, 1903, and on duty in the Bureau of Equipment from April 13, 1903, to June 30, 1906. He was transferred to the retired list on his own application on June 30, 1906, and did no active duty after that date.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., is still seriously ill at his Atlantic City residence.

Mrs. Bane, wife of Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th U.S. Cav., after spending a couple of weeks at Camp John Hay, Benquet, has returned to Camp Stotsenburg.

Mrs. Lear, wife of Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th U.S. Cav., has left Fort Myer, Va., for Breckinridge, Mo., to visit her parents at the above mentioned place, while Lieutenant Lear has left for Fort Ethan Allen, to try out for the Cavalry rifle team.

The address for the next few months of Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne, wife of the late Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., U.S.A., will be 272 Manhattan avenue, New York city, where she is living with her son, Covington Guion Kilbourne.

Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., who is on duty in Manila in command of Cuartel de Infanteria, was operated on for appendicitis about the middle of last April at the division hospital, and at last accounts was convalescing rapidly.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who has been visiting his family at Camp John Hay, Benquet, P.I., returned to Manila April 18, and sailed April 19 on the Seward for Iloilo, to relieve Capt. Jesse Baker as chief quartermaster, Department of the Visayas.

Col. James A. Irons, 20th U.S. Inf., has been elected president of the Army and Navy Club at Manila, P.I., to succeed Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G., who recently returned to the United States. This action was taken at a meeting of the board of directors held April 18. Major W. P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was elected a member of the board of directors for the ensuing year.

Mrs. R. M. Boyd, jr., of Montclair, N.J., entertained a very delightful house party over the holidays in honor of her sister, Mrs. D. E. Griswold, of New York. The house party guests were Mrs. H. K. Hines, Mrs. F. Meade Russell, Mrs. M. S. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. A. S. Smyles, of London; Mr. A. Casse and Mr. Jack Beauford, of New York. One of the features of the house party was a charity bridge.

A daughter, Marian Steelman Hughes, was born to the wife of Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 24, 1910.

A daughter, Mary Katherine Halliday, was born to the wife of Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., on May 15, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Mrs. E. H. Gheen, wife of Rear Admiral Gheen, U.S.N., has gone to their summer home at St. Paul, Minn., where she will be joined in a few days by Admiral Gheen.

Recently elected Companions in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., include Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, U.S.A., Col. R. B. Treat, Capt. J. H. Jeffrey and Capt. J. H. Smith, all U.S.V.

Recent arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, included the following: Capt. J. McManus, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano and wife and Rear Admiral E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, LL.D., U.S.N., retired, has been selected to succeed Dr. Charles W. Needham as acting president of George Washington University. He will take up the duties of his office Sept. 1.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. John S. Carpenter, U.S.N., will close their residence on Judiciary square, Washington, D.C., about the middle of June, and with their daughter, Miss Evelyn Carpenter, will go to Sagamore Farm, Sandwich, Mass., for the summer.

Mrs. Armlyn Franklin Lucas, mother of Midshipman C. A. Lucas, U.S.N., will spend the next ten days at Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N.C., after which she will go to Philadelphia to be near Midshipman Lucas while his ship is at League Island Navy Yard.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty has returned to Chicago after an absence of two weeks at Fort Leavenworth, where she was called on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Charles C. Clark. Mrs. Rafferty and daughter will be at 4854 Washington avenue for the summer.

The court has denied the application of Oberlin M. Carter, a former captain of the U.S. Army, for a rehearing in the suit in which \$400,000 was taken from him and turned over to the Government as a result of the Savannah (Ga.) harbor improvements scandal.

Miss Florence Rowen, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowen, U.S.N., in charge of the steam engineering department at Cavite, sailed from San Francisco May 24 for that naval station. Miss Rowen has the reputation of having traveled 150,000 miles in her brief fourteen years.

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday had as their luncheon guests in Washington, D.C., May 29, at the Chevy Chase Club, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Gen. and Mrs. Medore Crawford, Major and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Tuttle and Mrs. De Witt Talmage.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of Bvt. Major Gen. G. A. Custer, U.S.A., left New York May 30 for Monroe, Mich., the birthplace of her husband, where a monument to his memory will be unveiled Saturday, June 4. President Taft, Senator William Alden Smith and Gen. David McM. Gregg will make addresses.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Drake are touring the French provinces in a Chalmers-Detroit 30 h.p. touring car during May and June after leaving Vichy, and later proceed to Belgium and Germany. The Admiral has entirely recovered from the serious illness he went through in Baltimore before leaving for Europe.

Among the recipients of a degree at the commencement of Columbia University was William Henry White, Knight, to whom, in bestowing the degree, President Butler said: "Applying with amazing success the resources of engineering skill and an unexampled practical experience to the building of a great navy and to that of an imposing mercantile fleet, I gladly admit you to the degree of doctor of science in this university."

A memorial service for his late Majesty, King Edward VII., was held at St. Paul's Church, Panama City, on Friday, May 20. It was conducted by Archdeacon Bryan, and was most impressive. Members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Canal Zone and members of the consular body, the British Minister and Vice Consul were present. The Panamanian band, stationed outside the church, played a dirge. St. Paul's ministers to the needs of a colored congregation. The choir was of colored women, and the Archdeacon's assistant is a colored priest.

The Italian Consul, Mr. Schaefer, gave a luncheon at the Pacific Club, Honolulu, on May 4, to Chief Justice Hartwell and Gen. John McClellan, who will depart soon for the States. The other guests were Governor Frear, ex-Governor Cleghorn, Judge Dole, Rear Admiral Rees, Major Dunning, Judge Robertson and W. O. Smith. Ex-Governor Cleghorn also gave a luncheon to the same guests on May 15 at his beautiful home, Ainalan. The excellent repast was most thoroughly enjoyed, and then the guests were shown many interesting relics about the old house and in the splendid grounds surrounding. Governor Cleghorn is always a delightful host.

The junior officers' mess of the U.S.S. Kansas on May 30 gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mather Warren, of Devon, Pa. The guests present were Miss Helen Taft, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, of Warrenton, Va.; Miss Beatrice Fox, of Haverford; Miss Elizabeth Wilbur, of Devon, Pa.; Miss Harriet Biddle, of Philadelphia; Mr. Douglas Warren and Mr. Richard Warren, of Devon, Pa. The members of the mess present were Midshipmen Haines, Bernhard, Carroll, Brandt, Kirk, Bennett and Fay. The color scheme was red and white, the decorations consisting of red and white roses, carnations and corn flowers. The place-cards were attached to the U.S.S. Kansas cap ribbons. The favors were miniature "bluejackets" and large sunflowers, the emblem of the state of Kansas.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held at San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1910, at the Army and Navy Club, when the following officers were elected: Commander, Capt. George W. Merrill, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A.; recorder, Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A.; registrar, Capt. John O. Currier, U.S.V.; treasurer, Capt. C. Mason Kinne, U.S.V.; chancellor, Delevan B. Bowley; chaplain, Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt; council, Col. Jesse B. Fuller, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; Capt. George Stone, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Frank M. Cox, U.S.A., and Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S.V. The following new Companions were elected: Col. Richard Bryan Treat, Capt. John Heatley Jeffrey, Capt. Joseph Hamilton Smith, Capt. Edward Oakford, Walter Wood Cooley, Eugene Brady O'Neill, Roderick Ware Richardson, Thomas Jackson Rodman, Roy Carrington Kirtland and John Mason Dodge.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis announce the birth of a daughter on May 18, 1910.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., are spending the summer at the West Point Hotel, West Point, N.Y.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Burdick sailed this week by the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Alice for a three months' visit to Europe.

Major Newton H. Hall, U.S.M.C., left the Mare Island Yard May 26 for Goat Island, where he will take command of the marine barracks at that station.

Capt. William Rush, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Connecticut, gave an enjoyable at home aboard the ship on Thursday, June 2, at the navy yard, N.Y., from four to six o'clock.

Ensign S. W. Wallace, of the U.S.S. Montgomery, stationed at Newport, is spending his leave of absence with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wallace, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, going first to Newport to visit their son, Lieut. F. T. Evans, on duty at the Naval War College.

Miss Mildred Jensen, of Brigham City, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi at Fort Douglas, Utah. Mrs. Ingalls, the wife of the new dental surgeon, has arrived at the post.

Mrs. Snyder, wife of 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th U.S. Inf., and daughter, Margaret, will spend the summer with Mrs. Snyder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brennan, Pompey, N.Y.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., has lately undergone quite a serious operation in Boston Hospital, but is recovering rapidly, and has been able to return to his apartment in the Wadsworth with Mrs. Reade.

Mrs. Charles B. Byrne and Miss Annetta Byrne left Washington for New York May 31. They will be joined later by the rest of the family at The Rocks, Highland Falls, where they will spend the summer.

Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, was hailed as New York's next Governor at the annual dinner of the Gen. George B. McClellan Garrison 77 of the Army and Navy Union on May 30 in New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. Fina Wilson Smith, U.S.A., with their little son, have sailed from Hong Kong for Genoa, where they are to meet their mother, Mrs. Henry Whiting, who is at present at the Grand Hotel, Florence, Italy.

Miss Helen Taft, the President's charming daughter, was recently a week-end guest of Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Insp. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nash, at their summer home in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major W. F. Lewis, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and her daughter, who have returned from the Philippines recently, are now visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Moseley at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden entertained at dinner at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 27, for Mrs. Pickett, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, of the Confederate Army. Other guests were Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan and Major Pickett.

The estate of Frederic Remington, the artist, who died last September, was valued at \$54,600, according to the appraiser's report, which was filed with the Surrogate at New York city May 31. In addition, the paintings he possessed are valued at \$20,750.

Frank Shaffer Besson, jr., infant son of Lieut. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Besson, born at Detroit, Mich., May 30, 1910, is the grandson of Capt. H. J. Koehler, West Point, N.Y., and godson of the U.S.M.A. class of 1909.

The 19th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association dedicated their monument at the Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., May 29, 1910, with appropriate ceremony. The monument is of granite, and surmounted by the life-size figure of a soldier.

Col. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., chief signal officer, Philippines Division, who went to Baguio with his family, was on April 19 last taken ill with eczema, and was obliged to enter the military hospital at Camp John Hay. The malady was not serious.

Major William G. Haan, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., post commander at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, accompanied by Mrs. Haan, will sail for Europe about Aug. 1. They expect to spend most of their time on the Continent, and will return by way of England.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Pourie, after visiting Paris, the Riviera, Rome and Naples, will leave Florence for Venice, then the Italian lakes, for Switzerland, then taking in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, thence to Vienna, Berlin, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the British Isles.

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Irwin and Miss Annie Irwin left Washington, D.C., June 2, for the summer. They will spend a few days at Princeton, visiting Mr. Harrison Irwin, and will then go to their place, the Anchorage, at Osterville, Mass., and will go to Europe in the autumn.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, U.S.A., are staying at the summer home of Mrs. C. L. Hammond, of Chicago, on Lake Champlain. They will remain there until June 20, when they will sail on the S.S. Voltaire for Buenos Aires, where Lieutenant Hammond is accredited as Military Attaché to the American Legation.

As Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th U.S. Inf., was returning to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Salt Creek Valley, May 30, an automobile ran into his horse and threw him. Captain Shipp sustained a probable fracture of the left collar-bone and a very bad scalp wound on the left side of the head. He was otherwise bruised. He had been out in Salt Creek Valley working on a map problem and was riding on horseback to the post when the automobile ran into him.

Protestant officers and men of the navy yard, New York, attended memorial service May 30 in the Library Chapel on the Cob Dock. The Rev. Irwin Dennett, of Brooklyn, addressed the meeting on the dead of the Army, the Navy and Marine Corps. Chaplain J. F. Fleming, U.S.N., spoke of the men who went down in the naval tug Nina last February, and read the burial service for them and others who went down at sea. The choir of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, sang.

Midshipman Chauncey A. Lucas and Midshipman Harry H. Forgas, U.S.N., who have been visiting Midshipman Lucas's mother, Mrs. Armlyn Franklin Lucas, at her home in Charlotte, N.C., for the past two weeks, have returned to their ships, the Georgia and the Idaho, respectively, which are now at League Island Navy Yard. Midshipman Lucas's sister, Miss Richmond Lucas, accompanied her brother back to Philadelphia, where she will be the guest of their sister, Mrs. Ellis C. Green, for several weeks.

First Lieut. Charles F. Williams, U.S.M.C., has been examined for promotion, and has passed the board.

A son, Robert Edward Frith jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Robert Edward Frith, Pay Dept., U.S.A., on May 27, 1910.

First Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 23d U.S. Inf., arrived in New York June 1 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and will be at the Hotel Astor for several days.

Mrs. S. G. Comly, mother of Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d U.S. Cav., will spend the month of June at Milton, Mass., and the rest of the summer at East Gloucester, Mass.

The Sons of the Revolution were represented at the funeral services of former Mayor George Albee Hibbard, of Boston, on June 1, by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired.

Bvt. Major Gen. Nelson H. Henry, formerly the Adjutant General of New York, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 1, 1910, as Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Mr. Esmond Ovey, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Ovey will leave Washington next week for a visit to Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., retired, on Long Island. They will spend the summer in Dublin, N.H.

Mrs. Grant Van Sant, of St. Paul, entertained at a delightful luncheon at the Town and Country Club on May 27, in honor of Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon and Mrs. Cameron, of Fort Snelling; Miss Rodman, of Kentucky, and Miss Maguffin, of St. Paul.

Major B. K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., head of the Military Hospital at San Juan, P.R., and an authority on the hookworm, has been appointed by Secretary of War Dickinson as a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene to be held at Brussels next August.

Advices reaching the War Department June 3, 1910, from the Naval Academy Hospital gave strong hope that Capt. M. F. Smith, 20th U.S. Inf., tactical officer at West Point, who was hit in the eye with a foul ball at the baseball game at Annapolis on May 28, will not lose the sight of the eye.

The nomination of Fred W. Carpenter to be U.S. Minister to Morocco was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations June 1. Charles D. Norton, who has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by President Taft to succeed Mr. Carpenter as the President's private secretary.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirtieth street, New York city, this week, were the following: Gen. John Simpson, Capt. John B. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Col. F. L. Town, Mrs. L. A. Craig, wife of Major Craig (deceased); Major W. F. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Capt. H. J. Hatch and Capt. J. McManus, all U.S.A.; Paym. Gen. E. B. Rogers and Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., and wife.

Capt. Robert C. Foy, 1st U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp to General Duvall, and Capt. Harry Howland, 26th U.S. Inf., who were injured in Baguio, P.I., recently by blows on the head by a polo mallet and golf stick, respectively, were on April 19 last reported to be rapidly recovering from their injuries. Reports received in Manila state that Captain Foy was not seriously hurt, and with the exception of a black eye is entirely well. Captain Howland received a severe blow, which severed an artery.

Prince Hirooyosi Fushimi, second cousin of the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by the Princess and suite, is expected in Washington, D.C., June 7. He will be entertained by the President at dinner at the White House on the night of June 8; will be the recipient of courtesies by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State; Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador. Capt. Templem M. Potts, U.S.N., Chief Intelligence Officer, and Mr. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, have been designated to meet the royal visitor and escort him to his hotel.

In his admirable address on "The Army Medical Service" before the Yale Medical School, March 4, 1910, Capt. Charles F. Craig, U.S.A., of the Army Medical Museum, made this striking statement: "The discovery of Reed and his co-workers of the method of transmission of yellow fever has been of incalculable benefit to this country and the world, and it has been estimated that already this knowledge has resulted in a saving to the United States of a sum greater than the cost of the war with Spain and the building of the Panama Canal."

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 1, 1910.

Miss Anderson, of San Diego, Cal., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Conklin. Friday seems to be the most popular day for entertaining. On Friday last there were no less than six functions. One was a very attractive bridge party, given in the afternoon by Mrs. Fred L. Perry. Her new quarters are most artistically furnished, and well adapted to entertaining. Her guests were Mesdames Arthur Murray, Frank Coe, R. P. Davis, Thomas Knox, C. C. Carter, Curtis G. Borebeck, Fred L. Dengler, George Nugent, Harrison Hall, George Adams, G. W. Cocheu and Miss Rowland. Mrs. C. E. T. Lull was hostess for Mesdames Townsley, Nicholls, Baker, McCuskey, Wheatley, Bradley and Misses Anderson and Nicholls. Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Hayden, Davis, Hall and Taylor. Friday night Mrs. J. C. Johnson had three tables of bridge for Mesdames Hopkins, Steger, Wheatley, Lull, Nicholls, Coward, Williams, Pence, Brigham, Neal and Miss Nicholls. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle had two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. William Shepherd, of Fort Myer. Other guests were Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Marion Townsley, Misses Margaret, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Acheson, Call, Moore and Harrison. On Friday afternoon Mrs. John W. Gulick gave an informal tea.

Last Thursday morning Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz gave a beautiful bridge luncheon on the porch of the charming home, Elmwood. Her guests were Mesdames Murray, Townsley, Davis, Berry, Kimberly, Darling, Borebeck, Nugent, Adams, Williams, Hope, Reynolds, Carter, Shepherd, Winston, Heimer, Knox, Pallen, Pence and Misses Townsley, Kimberly, Berry, Murray and Fitchett. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Arthur M. Conklin entertained at bridge in honor of her house guests, Miss Anderson, and the Misses Cullen, Rowland, Nicholls, Townsley and Mesdames Taylor, Brigham, Neal and Nicholls after the dance.

Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley gave a supper at the club for Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. Kieny and Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. T. Lull. Another supper at the club was given by Lieut. Loren H. Call for Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Mrs. Kimberly and Lieutenant Moore. Still another supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Conklin in honor of Miss Anderson. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Misses Rowland and Nicholls, Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Harrison and Wallace.

Lieut. L. B. Bender's wife, who has just returned from a visit to the Orient, has joined her husband here. Miss

Marion Townsley is visiting Miss Ouma Bailey, of Washington, D.C. Miss Margaret Kimberly entertained at bridge Saturday evening for Mrs. William Shepherd, Miss Schmelz, Miss Moorman, Lieutenants Moore and Acheson.

The post people have been given a rare treat, by having the Ben Greet players give "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," under the live oaks, on Monday afternoon, Monday and Tuesday evenings. After the play Monday evening Capt. Eliza G. Abbott gave an elaborate supper at the club for Mrs. Arthur Murray, Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Heimer, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Hall and Mr. William Jouett. Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Fort Washington, and her niece, Miss Kieny, of Canada, were at the Chamberlin a few days last week. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Knox have Miss Gilmore, of Baltimore, as their guest.

A flutter of excitement has gone through the young people of the post, caused by the news that the ships bearing the "Middies" would arrive here next Tuesday. Mrs. Kimberly gave a small bridge luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry's birthday. Other guests were Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Knox, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. H. L. Schmelz, Mrs. Dengler, Mrs. Leake, Mrs. Smith, Major Richmond P. Davis returned from Washington on Tuesday. While there he participated in a tennis tournament at Chevy Chase. As usual, he was victorious and brought back a handsome silver cup as a trophy. Capt. and Mrs. Patten have Mrs. Gaillard, Mrs. Patten's sister, visiting them.

#### MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., June 1, 1910.

Our post has been unusually gay the past two weeks, sailing parties, picnics, as well as dinners, card parties and a delightful hop. Mrs. A. A. Cabanis, who has been spending a few weeks in the post the guest of different friends, returned yesterday to Oswego. Mrs. Newton, wife of Capt. J. T. Newton, U.S.N., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Paulding. Miss Edith Dent returned yesterday from school at Tarrytown, N.Y., and will spend her summer vacation with her sister, Mrs. Burt. Lieutenants Mitchell and Burt have gone to Fort Sheridan to attend the competition.

Mrs. E. B. Gose entertained at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of Mrs. A. A. Cabanis. Those invited were Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Faison, Madame Cochran, Mrs. W. B. Cochran, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Gunner, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Denis. Mrs. Maghee entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Cabanis, Mrs. Gose, Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Faison, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Bettie Paulding. Mrs. Frissell gave a bridge luncheon Friday of last week for Madame Cochran, Mrs. W. B. Cochran, Mrs. Cabanis, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Faison, Mrs. Gose, Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Faison, Miss Maxey, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Maghee, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Rutherford and Miss N. Paulding. Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at a bridge luncheon on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Cabanis, others invited being Mesdames Faison, Cochran, Nelson, Mrs. Faison, Maxey, Gose, Frissell, Paulding, Hay, Greenleaf, Dent, Burt, Patterson, Rutherford, Maghee and Miss Nora Paulding. Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf had at luncheon Friday Mesdames Anderson, Knowlton and McCaw, of Watertown; Mrs. Cabanis, of Oswego; Mesdames Gose, Faison, Nelson and Fosse, of the post.

Mrs. S. L. Faison entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Fosse, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Capt. and Mrs. Hay, after which bridge was enjoyed. Mrs. Maxey had two tables of bridge on Saturday afternoon for Mesdames Cabanis, Paulding, Nelson, Faison, Nelson, Fosse, Gose and Patterson. Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Mitchell gave a bridge luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Gunner, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Cabanis, Mrs. French, Mrs. Grieves, Mrs. C. J. Nelson, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Denis, Miss Bettie Paulding and Miss Nora Paulding. Mrs. Maghee had a table of bridge Monday for Mrs. Grieves and the Misses Paulding.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fosse; Col. and Mrs. Paulding, Major and Mrs. Greenleaf and Mrs. Nelson were the other guests. Capt. and Mrs. Hay entertained at a most delightful hop on Saturday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fosse. A number were present from Watertown, Oswego and Sackett Harbor. All seemed to be in dancing spirits and declared the midnight hour came only too soon. Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson entertained at dinner on Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Gose, Mrs. Cabanis, Capt. and Mrs. Maxey and Captain Frissell. Mrs. Frissell and Mrs. Rutherford are spending a few days at Fort Ontario. Col. and Mrs. Paulding gave a bridge party Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. J. T. Newton. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Knowlton, of Watertown, and Mrs. Koehler, of Sackett Harbor.

The 1st Battalion has finished target practice and returned from the range at Stony Point. Among those who attended the play, "St. Elmo," in Sackett Harbor last night were Col. and Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills and Miss Hazel Nelson.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., May 30, 1910.

Bishop Millsap held services in the post chapel Sunday evening. Mrs. Herr had as her guests to dinner Sunday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Lieut. J. E. Myers, 6th Field Art., has returned from Kansas City, where he has been sick in the hospital, and will go East on leave for a month. Monday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave an informal dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Colonel Morton, Major Haynes and Capt. and Mrs. Snow.

Tuesday was ladies' night at the Officers' Club, the 6th Artillery band gave a very pretty outdoor concert at the club. Mrs. Briggs entertained the euchre club this week. Mrs. Gienty won first prize, Mrs. Guilfoyle second. Lieut. A. L. P. Sands has gone to Fort Des Moines on a brief visit to his sister, Mrs. Jones.

Tuesday there was a polo game between the Mounted Service School and the 7th Cavalry, score 3½ to 7 in favor of the School. Lieut. J. K. Herr has been made captain of the 7th Cavalry team; other members are Captain Williams, Lieutenants Brown and Shannon. Lieutenant Herr is an enthusiastic polo player, and a marked improvement has already been noticed in the 7th's team.

Tuesday night there were several boxing matches in the gymnasium, Bobrowski against the Fort Leavenworth champion, Smith, of the 15th Cavalry. They fought six rounds, the decision being given to Bobrowski. Murry, M.S.S. Detachment, won his bout against Private Chink, 9th Cav.

Mrs. Craig entertained the bridge club Wednesday evening. Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Commiskey made highest scores. Mrs. Butler entertained Colonel Morton at dinner this week. A delightful dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. McLean Thursday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Captains Tompkins and Arnold.

The Artillery second team and Mounted Service School played polo Wednesday. The School won by a score of 83 to 8. Lieuts. Beverly Browne and Pennell, 6th Field Art., have just returned from a five days' leave, spent at Rainsford's Diamond Ranch, Wyo., where they bought fourteen polo ponies for the officers of the regiment.

Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, 1st Cav., are the guests of Mrs. Hartman's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Johnson gave a dinner on May 25 in honor of Lieutenant Johnson's birthday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. It was also Lieutenant Shannon's birthday. Mrs. Rhea gave a birthday party Wednesday for her son, Fitzhugh; all the small children were present. Capt. and Mrs. Kensington gave an enjoyable dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Gienty, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Mrs. Lloyd entertained at luncheon Mrs. Magruder, Miss Payton, Miss Harlow and Mrs. Sparks.

Thursday Mrs. Magruder gave a card party for her guests, Miss Payton, and Miss Harlow. Others present were Miss Ward, Miss Hoyle, Miss McMahon, Miss Warren and Miss Lloyd. The prize was won by Miss Hoyle. Friday Mrs. Herr gave a card party in honor of Mrs. Cameron, who left Saturday for the East. The prizes were won by Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Major Cameron and Mrs. Cameron. Miss Carrie McMahon entertained with a heart party Friday evening. Those winning the prizes were Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. McNair, Lieutenants Swift and Broadhurst. Saturday there was an informal hop. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Kendrick gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Lahm and Whiteside.

Battery A, 6th Field Art., has been in camp all week on the Hog Rack. They are the first troops to go in camp, being ordered to fix camp for the militia officers who will be here next month. Saturday afternoon Battery B played baseball with Troop B, the Artillery team won, score 13 to 7. Owing to the serious illness of the father of Lieut. C. A. Bach, 7th Cav., his leave has been extended ten days.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 2, 1910.

The second annual church parade of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., C.E., took place on Sunday, May 29. The troops, under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, about 600 strong and with a full complement of officers, arrived at 2:50 o'clock and marched to the parade where arms were stacked, after which the regiment repaired to the chapel, the band playing a short concert as the men entered and took seats. The service was Even Song and was heartily participated in by the large and earnest congregation. The regimental colors were carried in, and according to custom placed near the altar during the ceremonies. Chaplain E. B. Smith welcomed the regiment in a few words, and the Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., Rector of Trinity, made an address in which he alluded to the close relations between the Church and the Army as exemplified in the annual church parade of the 22d Regiment on Governors Island. After the singing of "America" by the entire congregation, accompanied by band and organ, the address was given by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Richard Cobden. The chapel choir, under the direction of Capt. A. F. Halpin, choirmaster, rendered Cruikshank's Magnificat and an evening anthem by Shirley.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe was present at the service, accompanied by several officers of his staff and aid. After the ceremonies in the chapel General Howe reviewed the regiment and later entertained the officers in his quarters, after which the regiment assembled and marched to the boat. The weather was all that could be desired and a large number of friends of the 22d from the city were present at the review. General Howe, representing the Army, was officially present at the memorial service held in Trinity Church on the day of the funeral of his late Majesty, King Edward VII. Major Edwin P. Pendleton, 29th Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, was a guest last week of Capt. John F. Madden, Lieut. Allan L. Briggs spent a day this week at Fort Jay having come from the target range, East Haven, en route for Fort Sheridan. Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, en route to Fort Bliss from Manila, via Europe, visited friends in the garrison on June 1. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon and family have gone for the summer to Bayshore, Long Island.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (temporarily).

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 31, 1910.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

Henry Clarke Coe to be first lieutenant in the M.R.C., with rank from May 26, 1910.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from May 26, 1910: Belton O'Neill Kennedy, Pa.; Cary Robinson Wilson, Va.; John Herman Hood, D.C.; Richard Stearns Dodson, Va.; Carl Uno North, Mich.; Christopher Dudley Peirce, N.C.; Philip Milnor Ljungstedt, Md.; Joseph Frederick Cuttrel, Pa.; Edward Lathrop Dyer, Mass.; Wallace Loring Clay, N.Y.; Walter Lucas Clark, Va.; Frederick Eustis Kingman, Ga.; Simon Willard Sperry, Cal.; Daniel Nanny Swan, Jr., Utah; Charles M. Steese, Pa.; Harry Wylie Stovall, Ga.; Fenelon Cannon, Texas; Richard Ferguson Cox, Cal.; Rex Chandler, Ind.; John Piersol McCuskey, Jr., at-large; Edward Stuart Harrison, Va.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 31, 1910.

##### Appointments in the Army.

Major Cornelius De W. Wilcox, Coast Art. Corps, to be professor of modern languages at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Sept. 18, 1910, vice Prof. Edward E. Wood, to be retired from active service on Sept. 17, 1910.

#### S.O. JUNE 2, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. William H. Menges promoted to captain from May 9.

Second Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., promoted first lieutenant from May 9.

Captain Menges placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at his present station. Lieutenant Goodier is assigned to the 7th Company.

The leave granted Capt. James G. Hannah, 18th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for one month and twenty days, from July 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art.

First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art., is relieved from Fort Leavenworth from expiration of leave.

Capt. Harrison E. Price, 2d Inf., is detailed to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., from July 1.

Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf., is detailed to the University of Illinois, Urbana, from Oct. 1, vice Lieut. Col. G. Fehéti, retired, who is relieved at his own request.

Capt. William H. Winters, 3d Cav., is detailed to the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., during August, 1910.

Leave for two months, from arrival at San Francisco, is granted Capt. Marr O'Connor, acting judge advocate.

Leaves are granted to the following first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps: For fifteen days to Webb E. Cooper; for ten days to Charles W. Haverkamp; for five days to Ralph G. Devore; for fourteen days to Owen C. Fisk; for ten days to James S. Fox; for ten days to John T. Aydelotte; for five days to William L. Sheep; for ten days to Condon C. McCormack; for ten days to Floyd Karamer and for five days to Thomas H. Johnson.

The leave granted Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, is extended one month.

Capt. G. Degraese Catlin, 28th Inf., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Second Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Madison Barracks, relieving Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf.

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., C.S., will take station in Washington from July 1, until quarters at Washington Barracks are available.

First Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, during the absence of Major Henry D. Snyder, M.C.

Major Delmore Skerrett, paymaster, C.A.C., upon relief in the Pay Department, July 5, will proceed to Fort Greble and assume command of that post.

G.O. 93, MAY 19, 1910, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Camp Danaga, Albany, P.I., of which Major Raymond Sheldon, P.S., was president, and 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th P.A., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, P.S., heretofore noted in our columns.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Gilmer made false statements with intent to deceive his superior military authorities.

He was found guilty of the charge and was sentenced "To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, P.S., having been approved by the convening authority, and the record of trial submitted for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the President has confirmed the sentence, but has commuted it to a reduction of fifteen files in lineal rank in the list of first lieutenants of Philippine Scouts, and directed that as thus commuted it be carried into execution.

G.O. 95, MAY 23, 1910, WAR DEPT.

In order to conform to the requirements of Sec. 3679, R.S., as amended by the Act of Feb. 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 49, G.O. No. 69, W.D., April 9, 1906), and to keep the expenditure on account of the enlisted men of the Army within the limits of the appropriations made available by existing acts of appropriation for the support of the Army, the President directs that, until his further order to the contrary, there shall not be made any request for or enlistment of recruits that will give an enlisted strength in organizations of the line of the Army, except those stationed in Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, in excess of the following: Troop of Cavalry, 60; battery of light and of mountain Artillery, 128; battery of horse Artillery, 145; company of Coast Artillery, 104; company of Infantry, 60; company of Engineers, 159.

This order will not be construed, however, so as to eliminate the additional strength allowed to organizations under existing orders, or to prevent the re-enlistment of any desirable soldier in his own organization, at the station thereof and on the day following his discharge, even though the enlisted strength of the organization may exceed that prescribed in this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 96, MAY 21, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Enlisted men transferred to the Service school detachments will be credited upon their clothing money allowance with the sum of one dollar to defray the expense connected with changing the cord edge upon their dress coats.

The gratuitous issue to enlisted men so transferred of 2 3/4 yards cord edge braid, breast cord, cap and collar ornaments, cap band, and in the case of non-commissioned officers chevrons and trouser stripes, is authorized.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 71, MAY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 4th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, to Fort Crook, Neb.; the lieutenant colonel and 3d Battalion, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

G.O. 72, MAY 24, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. E, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and one-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with field hospital complete, and fully equipped for service, will proceed to Murray, Wash., so as to arrive there the former not later than July 23, 1910, the latter not later than July 26, 1910.

G.O. 44, MAY 26, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in charge of the office of chief quartermaster of this department, relieving Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A.Q.M.G.

G.O. 50, MAY 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the trial of Post Q.M. Sergt. Carl J. Lehnhard, U.S.A., charge—"Violation of the 60th Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Sergeant Lehnhard did knowingly and willfully misappropriate and apply to his own use and benefit the sum of \$62, furnished and intended for the military service, at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Atlanta, Ga., between June 13, 1908, and Aug. 31, 1908. That having been entrusted by 2d Lieut. William E. Holliday, 17th Inf., post Q.M., Fort McPherson, Ga., with the sum of \$185, public money of the United States intended for the military service, did embezzle said money and convert the same to his own use, at Fort McPherson, Ga., on or about June 30, 1908.

Findings.—Of the first specification: Guilty, except the words, "and apply to his own use and benefit" and the words "in this, that, being personally indebted to the Tripod Paint Company of Atlanta, Ga., in the sum of \$62, he did knowingly and willfully pay said indebtedness by delivering to said Tripod Paint Company, in payment thereof, certain checks drawn against United States funds, furnished and intended for the military service of the United States, which checks were duly cashed by the Tripod Paint Company, and did in addition pay to the Tripod Paint Company certain money furnished for and intended for use in the military service, which funds and money were in excess of money due the said Tripod Paint Company from the United States," and of the excepted words, not guilty.

Of the second specification: Guilty. Of the charge: Guilty. Sentence.—"To be dishonorably discharged the Service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for one year."

Brigadier General Mills, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but in view of the excellent record of the accused prior to the beginning of these criminal transactions, which the reviewing authority believes grew out of irregularities not intentionally criminal, but the result of the extraordinary duties and responsibilities thrust upon the accused by the exigencies of the Service and far beyond those required of the accused in contemplation of the law and regulations; and as, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, the interests of discipline would not be better subserved by the imposition of imprisonment, all that portion of the sentence directing confinement at hard labor is hereby remitted."

G.O. 51, MAY 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

G.O. No. 3, e. a. these headquarters, is amended, so far as it concerns the 116th and 121st Cos. C.A.C., as to continue the outdoor period for those companies until after the first target practice is held.

G.O. 53, MAY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

I. Major George W. Burr, O.D., having reported to these headquarters, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department, relieving Capt. Adam F. Casnd, O.D.

II. Capt. Adam F. Casnd, O.D., having reported to these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the chief ordnance officer of the department.

G.O. 27, MAY 25, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The following officers are detailed as staff officers for the military tournament to be held at Chicago, Ill., during the month of July, 1910:

Commanding—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Officer in charge of military events and chief ordnance officer—Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art.

Chief quartermaster—First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf.

Chief surgeon—Capt. Charles F. Crain, commissary, 27th Inf.

Chief surgeon—Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Corps. Sanitary officer—Capt. Leartus J. Owen, Med. Corps.

By command of Major General Grant: STEPHEN C. MILLS, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 29, MAY 20, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Co. D, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed by rail

to Nashville, Tenn., in time to reach there on June 17, 1910, for the purpose of participating in a military tournament to be held at the State Fair Grounds, Nashville. Upon termination of the tournament the commanding officer, Co. D, S.C., will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for orders in connection with the camp of instruction to be established at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

G.O. 30, APRIL 15, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Troop D and the machine-gun platoon, 14th Cav., which sailed from San Francisco on the transport Sherman April 5, 1910, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for station.

G.O. 17, APRIL 7, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., is relieved as chief signal officer of the department.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Leave for one month, about May 26, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., U.S.A. (May 19, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for two months, about July 5, 1910, is granted Major James B. Erwin, I.G. (May 31, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A.Q.M.G., chief Q.M., will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Q.M.G. concerning the projected ditch or pipe line for conducting water to that post. (May 18, D.D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department. (May 28, W.D.)

Major Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M., will report to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (May 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry P. Johnson is relieved duty Division Hospital, Manila, and will be sent to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (April 6, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael Benjamin will be relieved duty, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, not later than May 1, 1910, and sent to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (April 7, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergts. Daniel E. Wade, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and Lansing T. Mitchell, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., so as to arrive at that place not later than June 1, 1910. (May 23, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles MacCubbin is relieved duty at Camp Otis, Manila, at such time as his services can be spared, and will report to the Q.M., Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Nels J. Thorud, having reported, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. George D. Tripp, who will then be sent to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wetz, having reported, will proceed to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of judge advocate of the department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., U.S.A. (May 21, D.D.)

Capt. Frank A. Cook, C.S., is relieved from duty in the office of the chief commissary of the division and will proceed by first available transportation to Iloilo, Panay, Department of the Visayas, for duty as chief commissary of that department, relieving Capt. Edward Anderson, C.S. Captain Anderson, thus relieved, will proceed to Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary of that department, relieving Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S. Captain Lawton, thus relieved, will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., chief commissary of the department, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Atascadero and Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the purpose of making inquiry into the conditions pertaining to the Subsistence Department at those stations. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Major William H. Hart, C.S., depot commissary, Honolulu, H.T., will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., and return, to Fort De Russy and Rogers, H.T., and return, and to Fort Shafter, H.T., and return, for the purpose of making inquiry into the conditions pertaining to the Subsistence Department at those posts. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William W. Washington (appointed May 28, 1910, from quartermaster sergeant, Co. D, 24th Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles W. Titus, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Isaac Bernstein, now at No. 138 Norfolk avenue, Swampscott, Mass., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O., Fort Banks, Mass., for temporary duty pending action on his application for retirement. (June 1, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Frederick Schiller, now at Chicago, Ill., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the purchasing commissary, that city, for duty in his office. (May 28, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. No. 122, W.D., May 25, 1910, relating to Post Coms. Sergt. James M. Clifton, is revoked. (May 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James M. Clifton, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Sparta, Wis., to report June 1, 1910, to the C.O., Artillery camp, for duty. When his services are no longer required at that camp Sergeant Clifton will comply with instructions contained in Par. 22, S.O. No. 112, W.D., May 13, 1910. (May 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Edward O. Elwood, now on duty at the depot commissary, Manila, to transport Crook, for duty, relieving Post Coms. Sergt. Henry A. Steere, who upon being relieved will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (April 13, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Col. John V. R. Hoff, M.C., will proceed to the following stations, in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection of the hospital and medical department of those posts: Forts H. G. Wright, Terry and Michie, N.Y.; Mansfield, R.I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Adams and Greble, R.I.; Rodman, Banks, Andrews, Strong, Warren and Revere, Mass. (May 24, D.E.)

Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 7, S.O. No. 265, these headquarters, Nov. 23, 1909, vice Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C., relieved. (April 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Corydon G. Snow, M.C., will proceed by the first available transportation to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (April 8, D. Min.)

Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort Lisburn, Alaska, by 1st Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, M.R.C., will proceed to Seattle, Wash. (May 28, W.D.)

Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. William H. Allen, M.R.C., and will then proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty, relieving Major Charles N. Barney, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect June 3, 1910, is granted Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C. (May 28, W.D.)

Majors Merritte W. Ireland and Deane C. Howard, M.C., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 7 to 10, 1910. (May 27, W.D.)

Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., is detailed for duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Philippine Islands. (May 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in charge of the office of

the chief surgeon of the department, relieving Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C. (April 11, D. Min.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Frank, M.C., is, with his consent, detailed as third member, Municipal Board of Health, Municipality of Parang, Mindanao, effective April 16, 1910. (April 12, D. Min.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., is, with his consent, detailed as third member, Municipal Board of Health, Municipality of Dausa-lan, Mindanao, effective April 15, 1910. (April 12, D. Min.)

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Card, M.C., is relieved from duty at Division Hospital, Manila, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao, for duty in charge of the office of the chief surgeon of that department until the relief of Col. William W. Gray, M.C., from duty in this division, when he will be assigned to duty as chief surgeon, Department of Mindanao. (April 1, Phil. D.)

Capt. Howard H. Bailly, M.C., is detailed as surgeon of the transport Sumner for the voyage to Buenos Aires, Argentina, sailing from New York city on June 14, 1910, and return to the United States. (May 31, W.D.)

The following medical officers, arrived on transport Logan April 2, 1910, will report as indicated for duty: Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., to the C.O., Division Hospital, Manila. Capt. Samuel J. Morris and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, Manila. First Lieuts. Charles E. Doerr and Corydon G. Snow, M.C., 1st Lieut. Rodric W. Browne, M.R.C., and Dental Surg. Frank L. K. Ladame, to be commanding general, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga. First Lieut. Warren E. Kershner and John C. Griffin, M.R.C., and Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan, to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay. (April 2, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., arrived April 2, 1910, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for five days, upon his relief from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is granted Capt. Albert G. Love, M.C. (June 1, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George M. Edwards, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Webb E. Cooper and Charles W. Haverkamp, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Co. A, Hospital Corps. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Doerr, M.C., Rhodric W. Browne, M.R.C., and Dental Surg. Frank L. K. Ladame, now on board the U.S.A.T. Seward, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (April 8, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Albion McD. Coffey, M.R.C., upon being relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by 1st Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Springwater, M.R.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to his home, and report to the A.G. for further orders. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.R.C. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry P. Shugerman, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in Washington and will proceed to his home and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (May 26, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of the M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, will proceed to the station specified after his name, for duty: 1st Lieut. William H. Allen, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Glenn I. Jones, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Mark D. Weed, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; 1st Lieut. Louis B. McFar, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Edward M. Welles, Jr., and Edward L. Napier, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Royal Reynolds and Thomas C. Austin, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, will proceed to San Francisco for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, the Presidio. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Joseph E. Bastion and Adam E. Schlanser, M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, will proceed to the Hospital Corps, General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Courtlandt W. Dawe, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to his home and await further orders. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, about June 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.R.C. (May 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Barracks, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (March 20, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., now at Camp Connell, Samar, is relieved further duty in the Department of the Visayas and will report to the C.O., transport Crook, for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Daniel P. Card, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will report Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. Lieutenant Card will remain on duty as surgeon of the transport Crook, with station in Manila, until relieved as above. (March 26, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.R.C., now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (April 1, Phil. D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.R.C., upon the completion of his duties at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. (May 31, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, M.R.C. (May 31, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, M.R.C., upon the completion of his duties at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. (May 31, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of the M.R.C., having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, will proceed to his home: 1st Lieut. Julian M. Gillespie, Sumner P. Klotz and Everett S. McClelland. (May 31, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.R.C., is extended ten days. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, M.R.C. (June 1, W.D.)

Each of the following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., will proceed to the station specified after his name for duty:

First Lieut. Joseph Casper, Fort Du Pont, Del.

First Lieut. William L. Sheep, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

First Lieut. William C. Davis, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

First Lieut. Howard A. Knox, Fort Hancock, N.J.

First Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, Fort Jay, N.Y.

First Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, Madison Barracks, N.Y.

First Lieut. William B. Carr, Fort Monroe, Va.

First Lieut. Robert W. Holmes, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

First Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, Fort McPherson, Ga.

First Lieut. Arthur O. Davis, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Lieut. Harry R. Beery, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

First Lieut. James R. Mount, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

First Lieut. Charles C. Drimmer, Fort Thomas, Ky.

First Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, Fort Snelling, Minn.

First Lieut. Harry B. Fitter, Fort Snelling, Minn.

First Lieut. Owen C. Fick, Fort Crook, Neb.

First Lieut. John P. Fletcher, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

First Lieut. John A. Burket, Fort Riley, Kas.

First Lieut. Floyd Kramer, Fort Robinson, Neb.

First Lieut. James S. Fox, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

First Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Albion McD. Coffey.

First Lieut. George W. Cook, Fort Douglas, Utah.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, Fort Baker, Cal.  
 First Lieut. Charles T. King, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
 First Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
 First Lieut. Edward D. Kremers, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
 First Lieut. Felix R. Hill, Fort George Wright, Wash.  
 First Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 First Lieut. Condon C. McCormack, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 First Lieut. Ralph G. De Vos, Fort Worden, Wash.  
 First Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, Fort Lisicum, Alaska, relieving Capt. John A. Clark, M.C. (May 28, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class August Breitsprecher, H.C., from duty at San Juan, P.R., to Governors Island, N.Y. (May 23, D.E.)  
 Par. 11, S.O. 113, W.D., May 14, 1910, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Emyln J. Britton, H.C., is revoked. (May 28, W.D.)  
 Sergt. 1st Class Emyln J. Britton, H.C., Army Medical School Detachment, Washington, will be discharged from the Army by his commanding officer by purchase. (May 28, W.D.)  
 So much of Par. 11, S.O. 120, W.D., May 23, 1910, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, H.C., is revoked. (May 28, W.D.)  
 Sergt. Harry A. K. Kroger, H.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty, relieving Sergt. Allen S. Smith, H.C., who will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (May 21, D. Col.)  
 Sergt. 1st Class Frederick S. Simmons, H.C., Fort Levet, Me., will be sent at once to New York city, for duty on the Army transport Sumner, for duty during her trip to Buenos Aires, Argentina. Upon the return of that transport to the United States, Sergeant 1st Class Simmons will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Major Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster, will repair to Washington and report in person to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 28, W.D.)  
 Major William F. Blauvelt, paymaster, is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will repair to Washington, for duty in the office of the post paymaster. (May 27, W.D.)  
 Major Robert S. Smith, paym., arrived April 2, 1910, will report to chief paymaster of division for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (April 2, Phil. D.)  
 Leave for two months, about July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Edward P. Orton, paymaster. (June 1, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

First Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., with a detachment of ten enlisted men, 3d Battalion of Engineers (to be selected by the battalion commander), with the necessary survey instruments and supplies, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, not later than June 1, 1910, to Fort Riley, for the purpose of laying out a camp to be established on that reservation for the instruction of regular troops and the Organized Militia. (May 21, D. Mo.)  
 Sick leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E. (April 2, Phil. D.)  
 Leave for two months, about July 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, C.E. (May 31, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for one month and eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, O.D. (May 20, W.D.)  
 Capt. Harry B. Jordan, O.D., is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Benham, Ind., for the period from Sept. 1 to 10, 1910. (May 26, W.D.)  
 Major David M. King, O.D., is detailed for duty as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis., for the period from Aug. 1 to 10, 1910. (June 1, W.D.)  
 Major Charles C. Jamieson, O.D., will report in person to Col. George S. Anderson, General Staff, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (June 1, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for eight days is granted Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps. (May 26, W.D.)  
 First Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, Signal Corps, will remain on duty with Co. D, Signal Corps, until that arrival of two officers to be assigned to duty with the above mentioned company, and will then return to his station, Fort Omaha, Neb. (May 21, D. Mo.)  
 Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the entire Signal Corps equipment, and upon completion of this duty he will proceed to Fort Constitution, N.H., and to Fort Williams, Me., on the same duty, and return to his proper station. (May 26, D.E.)  
 Capt. William H. Oury, Sig. Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect May 30, 1910; is assigned to the 3d Infantry, to take effect May 31, 1910. Captain Oury is attached to the Signal Corps for duty until Oct. 1, 1910, and will proceed on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to join the company to which he may be assigned. (May 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered:

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1910, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty in command of Co. I, Sig. Corps.  
 Capt. Reynolds J. Burt from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1910, to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.  
 Capt. Walter L. Clarke from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1910, to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty as the officer in charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, relieving Capt. George S. Gibbs, who in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Omaha, relieving Captain Gibbs of that duty.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1910, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in command of Co. E, Sig. Corps.  
 Capt. Charles S. Wallace from duty at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1910, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. Alden C. Knowles from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed to Seattle in time to reach that place not later than Aug. 1, 1910, thence to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty, under the direction of the chief signal officer of that department, relieving Capt. Mack K. Cunningham.  
 Captain Cunningham, upon being relieved, will proceed to Seattle for further orders.

Major Daniel J. Carr from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Omaha in time to reach that place not later than June 20, 1910, for duty as chief signal officer, Department of the Missouri, and as commanding officer of the post of Fort Omaha, relieving Lieut. Col. William A. Glasford.

Lieutenant Colonel Glasford, upon being relieved, will proceed to Chicago for duty as chief signal officer, Department of the Lakes. (May 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Clarence M. Johns, Signal Corps, Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to New York city, Army transport Sumner, for temporary duty as wireless operator on that transport. (May 28, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Perry, Signal Corps, Seattle, Wash., will proceed, as soon as his services can be spared to Sitka, Alaska, for duty in the military cable office at that place. (May 23, D. Col.)

First Class Sergt. Andrew Holland, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., as operator, in charge, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Max H. Faust, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty as operator in charge, relieving Sergt. Joseph S. Berisford, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending his assignment to a station by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (May 28, D. Col.)

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School and will report on Aug. 15, 1910, to the commandant of the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty accordingly: Capt. George S. Gibbs and Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.O. (June 1, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Squadron Sergt. Major Edward Reimer, 1st Cav., now at Yosemite National Park, Cal., will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, 2d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (May 28, W.D.)  
 First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., arrived April 2, 1910, will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav., upon being relieved from treatment at his present station, will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave to and including Aug. 30, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav. (May 27, W.D.)

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to duty as instructor at the camps of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia of Massachusetts and Maine. (June 1, W.D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Capt. William H. Paine, 7th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for four months, upon the completion of the maneuvers to which he may be ordered, is granted Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., will proceed to Manila by the earliest available transport leaving San Francisco for Manila, as witness before the court of inquiry appointed in S.O. No. 124, W.D., May 27, 1910. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The leave granted Vet. Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav., is extended to Aug. 5, 1910. (June 1, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Jr., 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (May 12, D. Mo.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Ralph S. Granger, 1st Field Art. (May 27, W.D.)

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Harry C. Williams, 2d Field Art., is revoked. (May 26, W.D.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month, about June 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 5th Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Capt. George K. Greene, 5th Field Art., is appointed quartermaster and commissary of the Field Artillery exercises of the Regular Army and Militia to be held at Sparta, Wis. (May 21, D. Lakes.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Preble, is granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C. (May 26, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Major Alfred M. Hunter from his present duties, about July 1, 1910, to Fort Barry, Cal., and assume command of that post. Major Edmund M. Blake from his present duties, about July 1, 1910, to Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Tampa. Capt. William F. Forrester from assignment to the 96th Company and placed on the unassigned list. Capt. Henry M. Merriam from the 95th Company to the 92d Company, and will, as soon as practicable, join company. Capt. Frederick L. Buck from the 92d Company to the 96th Company, and will, as soon as practicable, join the company. First Lieut. Charles K. Alley, now unassigned, is assigned to the 116th Co., to take effect Aug. 13, 1910, and will join company to which assigned. First Lieut. Chauncey L. Penton, now unassigned, is assigned to the 125th Company, to take effect Aug. 13, 1910, and will, as soon as practicable after that date, join company. First Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin upon the departure of the 42d Company from Fort Mott, N.J., will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of the Delaware, for temporary duty until such time as may be necessary for him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Dec. 5, 1910, for Manila, and join his company at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (May 28, W.D.)

Capt. William W. Hamilton, C.A.C., will report to Col. George S. Anderson, General Staff, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., at such time as he may designate for examination. (May 28, W.D.)  
 Leave from June 15, 1910, to and including Aug. 28, 1910, is granted Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C. (May 28, W.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect May 28, 1910, is granted Major Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav., Fort Snelling. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for three days, about June 7, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (May 31, W.D.)

Capt. George A. Nugent, C.A.C., is detailed as chief signal officer of the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during the month of July, 1910. (June 1, W.D.)

The 17th Co., C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for service practice period from Sept. 14 to 22, 1910. Departure will be timed to reach Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 7, 1910. (May 28, D.E.)  
 Leave for twenty-five days, about June 5, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C. (May 28, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

First Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will report to the chief Q.M., camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty as his assistant. (May 24, D. Col.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the Army, of construction work at Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving Capt. John H. Wholley, 21st Inf., of that duty. (May 26, W.D.)

Capt. Benjamin E. Watkins, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to take effect June 8, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (June 1, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.O. (May 26, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect May 31, 1910. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Par. 11, S.O. 26, Feb. 1, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf. (May 26, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf., will take charge of the telephone system to be installed at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y. He will proceed to the camp and assume charge of the work indicated by July 1, 1910. (May 25, D.E.)

Sergt. James Crabbe, 5th Inf., now at Fort Duchesne, Utah, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Maryland and will be sent to Baltimore. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 13, 1910, is granted Capt. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. COORMAN.

Leave from May 31 to June 28, 1910, both dates inclusive, is granted Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf. (May 26, W.D.)  
 Second Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 7th Inf., is detailed as constructing Q.M. at Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (April 13, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf., is relieved further duty connection military survey of Luzon, and will, upon discharge from Division Hospital, report to his regimental C.O. for duty. Second Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav., now in Manila, is detailed in his stead, with station in Manila, and will report to the chief engineer officer of the division, after which he will proceed to Cabañatuan, Nueva Ecija, reporting to 1st Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, C.E., topographical inspector, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Beaumont, Riverside county, Cal., is designated as the first station of 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., while on duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (May 24, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., will proceed from Lang, Cal., to Acton, Cal., for station, in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (May 19, D. Cal.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, 9th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed at the proper time to Toledo, Ohio, and take charge of the recruiting station in that city during the absence of Capt. William R. Harrison, on two months' leave, effective on or about June 1, 1910. (May 21, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. E. Young, 9th Cav. (June 1, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for fifteen days, about May 31, 1910, is granted Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months and twenty-one days, to take effect June 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (May 20, D. Mo.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. John H. Samuel, Co. A, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 31, W.D.)

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., is relieved from further duty under Par. 7, S.O. No. 104, these headquarters, May 5, 1910, to take effect upon completion of the camp of instruction at Petersburg, Va., when he will return to his proper station. (May 26, D.E.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

The leave granted Capt. Patrick H. Mulloy, 14th Inf., is extended one month and eleven days. (May 16, D.D.)  
 Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edwin Batchelor, 15th Inf., will proceed to Denver, to arrive June 2, 1910, for temporary duty. Upon completion of their duty as instructors at the camp of instruction of the Infantry officers of the Militia of Colorado (June 9, 10, 11, 1910) the officers named will return to their proper station. (May 23, D. Colo.)

Sergt. Hugh Lee, E, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Otho E. Michaels, 16th Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters and will report to the C.O., Fort Crook, Neb., for duty with his regiment. (May 17, D. Mo.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month, about June 2, 1910, is granted Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie. (May 17, D. Mo.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., is relieved as Q.M. and as chief of transport, Crook, and will turn over all property, funds and records pertaining to that vessel to Capt. William H. Bertsch, Q.M., Manila. Upon completion of this transfer Lieutenant Dodge will join his proper station. (April 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., during July and August, 1910, and will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Fort D. A. Russell, for instructions. (May 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., arrived April 2, 1910, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., arrived April 2, 1910, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., will proceed to the following places, in the order named, for duty as observer at the camps of instruction for officers of infantry of the Organized Militia to be held at those places, and then return to his proper station: New Castle, Del. June 6, 1910; South Framingham, Mass., June 10, 1910; Augusta, Me., June 13, 1910; Niantic, Conn., June 15, 1910. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf. (May 25, D.E.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., will proceed to the following places for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the Infantry officers of the Organized Militia encamped there: Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 4 to 8, 1910; South Framingham, Mass., June 10 to 12, 1910; Augusta, Me., June 13 to 17, 1910. (May 31, D.E.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Leave for four months, about June 9, 1910, is granted Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (May 20, D. Col.)

Par. 2, S.O. 45, Department of Columbia, March 7, 1910, is amended so as to detail Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th Inf., in place of Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf. (May 24, D. Col.)

First Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reporting to the chief Q.M.—camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty as his assistant. (May 24, D. Col.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Capt. Harry S. Howland, 26th Inf., having reported, will await orders for the convenience of the Government, with station in Manila. (April 2, Phil. D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 27th Inf., about Sept. 1, 1910. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect June 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 11, D.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for temporary duty. (June 1, D.E.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hos-

pital, D.C., to take effect July 1, 1910, and will then proceed to his home preparatory to retirement. Leave from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1910, both dates inclusive, is granted Captain Graham. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for eighteen days, to take effect about July 20, 1910, is granted Capt. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment. (June 1, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. David J. Gilmer, P.S., having been found professionally disqualified for promotion to the grade of captain, and his discharge from the Service having been recommended is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S., to take effect May 29, 1910. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Peter Courtney, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about April 15, 1910. (April 13, Phil. D.)

The following second lieutenants of Philippine Scouts, having arrived in this division, are assigned as follows: Frederick M. Armstrong to the 15th Co.; Joseph C. Thomas to the 44th Co.; Isaac J. Nichol to the 14th Co.; William P. Kelleher to the 11th Co.; Harry A. Seymour to the 41st Co.; Per Ramee to the 27th Co.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following enlisted men will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at such time as will enable them to report July 1, 1910, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction outlined in Cir. No. 29, W.D., May 21, 1909:

Cavalry: Sergt. Louis J. McHenry, Troop F, 7th Cav.; Corp. Earl A. Newman, Troop M, 8th Cav.

Field Artillery: Corp. Nicholas Olincostam, Battery D, 1st Field Art.; Corp. Fred McGuire, Battery A, 3d Field Art.; Corp. Bishop M. Crawford, Battery C, 6th Field Art.

First Infantry: Sergts. William F. Wiscombe, Co. A, and George D. Dixon, Co. G.

Second Infantry: Sergts. William Marshall, Co. E; William C. Drinnon, Co. F, and John W. Rock, Co. L, and Corp. Louis Dieckman, Co. B.

Fifth Infantry: 1st Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Co. E, Eighth Infantry: Sergts. Lawrence M. Watson, Co. A, and Otto Carlson, Co. L.

Tenth Infantry: Corp. James P. Bennett, Co. B, and Ernest V. Mooney, Co. E, and Sergt. Henry F. Taylor, Co. I.

Eleventh Infantry: Color Sergt. James P. Foley.

Thirteenth Infantry: Corp. William P. Wood, Co. A, and Harry H. Foltz, Co. G, and 1st Sergt. William M. Wells, Co. F.

Fourteenth Infantry: 1st Sergt. Albert Hayes, Co. I, and Sergt. James Harris, Co. K.

Fifteenth Infantry: Q.M. Sergt. George F. Johnson, Co. A, and Sergts. Gustave Schoeing, Co. F, and Louis N. Fehr, Co. K.

Sixteenth Infantry: Q.M. Sergt. Jesse R. Bowles, Co. I, and Sergt. Kelly C. McCollough, Co. K.

Seventeenth Infantry: 1st Sergt. Nelson Huron, Co. M; Sergts. Edward B. Hensley, Co. G, and John J. McMillan, Co. L, and Corp. William A. Caccia, Co. C.

Twenty-seventh Infantry: Corp. William Brubach, Co. L.

Twenty-eighth Infantry: Sergt. Ludvik Anderson, Co. M.

Twenty-ninth Infantry: Q.M. Sergt. William E. Rains, Co. F.

Thirtieth Infantry: 1st Sergt. William J. Miller, Co. H, and Sergt. Sterling Phillips, Co. E. (May 28, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. George B. Sharon, 9th Inf., promoted to captain, rank, May 9, 1910; assigned to 4th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank, April 25, 1910; assigned to 30th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank, May 9, 1910; assigned to 9th Infantry.

Captain Sharon will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join the company on the expiration of leave. Lieutenant Bagby will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join the company. (May 31, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.; Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. Millard F. Watts, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C.; Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., and Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., members and recorder of the Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of conducting the examination of 1st Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf. (May 26, W.D.)

A board of officers, consisting of Major Roger Brooke, Jr., Capt. Philip W. Huntington and James D. Fife, all Mediators Corps, is appointed to meet in Manila on June 20, 1910, for the preliminary examination of such candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army as may be designated by the chief surgeon of the division. (April 8, Phil. D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail of the board: Members—Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff; Col. George F. Chase, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C.; Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C.; Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C. Recorder—Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf. (May 28, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Little, Q.M.D.; 2d Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., at 10 o'clock, a.m., May 31, 1910, for the purpose of investigating the discrepancies shown (in certain papers referred to the board) to exist in the quantities of the several classes of clothing purchased by the Broadway Bargain House, of New York City, from the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., under circular inviting proposals therefor dated Nov. 2, 1909.

It is possible, now such discrepancies occurred and fix responsibility therefor, and to ascertain the amount actually due the Broadway Bargain House for payment made by them under the terms of their accepted proposal for purchase of the clothing in excess of the amount properly due and payable for the clothing actually received by them under the terms of their said proposal. (May 25, D.E.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. James R. Goodale, retired, will proceed via Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Seattle, Wash., and report to the president of the G.O.M. at that place on June 15, 1910, as a witness. (June 1, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs from the 10th Infantry to the 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston from the 16th Infantry to the 10th Infantry. Each of the officers named will join the company to which he may be assigned. (May 26, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs from the 12th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman from the 2d Cavalry to the 12th Cavalry. Lieutenant Burroughs will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (May 26, W.D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Ulysses G. Worrioll (major, Philippine Scouts), from the 29th Infantry to the 15th Infantry; Capt. Frank H. Burton from the 15th Infantry to the 29th Infantry. Captain Burton will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join company. (May 28, W.D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect May 31: 1st Lieut. George E. White from the 16th Inf. to the 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Luther E. James from the 9th Inf. to the 16th Inf. Lieutenant White will remain on duty with the 16th Infantry until further orders. Lieutenant James will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (May 31, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., from the 16th Inf. to the 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West from the 22d Inf. to the 16th Inf. Lieutenant West will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of the 16th Infantry at its stations in Alaska, when he will join company to which he may be assigned. (June 1, W.D.)

#### COURT OF INQUIRY.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, May 27, 1910. By direction of the President of the United States, a court of inquiry is appointed to meet in Manila, P.I., at the call of the president thereof, to examine into all the statements contained in the two affidavits of James I. Thorne, late first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., dated May 9, 1910, and all matters relating thereto. The court will report its findings of fact and submit its opinion as to what further action if any, should be taken.

Whenever in the prosecution of the investigation with which the court is charged testimony is adduced relating to or affecting the conduct of an officer or enlisted man, the testimony will be communicated to or read over by the party affected and he will be afforded an opportunity to introduce testimony in rebuttal or explanation thereof.

Detail for the court: Capt. Frank West, 2d Cav. Major William S. Scott, 14th Cav.; Major Matthew P. Steele, 2d Cav.; Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A., recorder.

The court is authorized to sit at any place in the Philippine Islands.

#### J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.O.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 1, 1910. Detail: Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf., Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John W. Brooks, C.A.C.; Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art.; Major Frederick R. Day, 30th Inf.; Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf.; Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C.; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; Capt. Isaac Erwin, Adjutant, 30th Inf.; Capt. James P. Brady, C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C.; Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.; Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., judge advocate. (May 30, Cal.)

#### MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers and enlisted men will be sent, so as to arrive at Fort G. Wright, N.Y., on the dates indicated officer duty as instructors of the Coast Artillery Reserve, during the encampment periods of the Artillery Districts, C.A.C., National Guard of New York, hereinafter named, at that post: 13th Artillery District—June 9, 1910—Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C.; Corp. Luther V. Godfrey, 84th Co.; Robert Llewellyn, 122d Co., and Cosper Keith, 98th Co., C.A.C. 9th Artillery District—June 13, 1910—Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C.; Sergt. R. O. Telotson, Frank Runkovitz, Fenwick Muir, and Henry C. Wathen; Corp. William Finke and J. W. Scott, 36th Co., C.A.C. 8th Artillery District—June 27, 1910—Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C.; Sergt. G. R. Wood, 114th Co., and Corp. G. C. Aaroe, 167th Co.; J. E. Smith, 87th Co., and Allan Coe, 82d Co., C.A.C. The commanding officers of the Eastern and Southern Artillery Districts, New York, will be present during so much of the encampment period assigned to their districts as may be possible. (May 25, D.E.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1910: Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav. The officers named will report in person on July 1, 1910, at the camp. (May 26, W.D.)

The following officers, detailed for duty with the Militia of Wisconsin at the annual encampment to be held at Camp Douglas, Wis., July 9 to 29, 1910, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty pertaining to the inspection of the Militia organizations to which they are attached as instructors:

1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, Gen. Staff; Capt. James Justice, 19th Inf.; Robert H. Wescott, 11th Inf.; Laurence Angel, Porto Rico Regiment. (May 28, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1910: Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.; Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav., and Daniel F. Craig, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. William S. 8th Cav.; Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav.; Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav.; Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art.; Donald C. Cubbison, 1st Field Art.; Edwin DeL. Smith, 4th Field Art.; J. H. Howard, 9th Cav., and J. W. Downer, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav.; S. W. Winfree, 9th Cav.; H. H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., and John G. Quekemyer, 5th Cav. Upon the completion of their duties at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, the officers named will report in person to the commanding general of the school, pending the opening of the camp of instruction, and will then report in person to the commanding general of the camp for duty. Upon the conclusion of the encampment the officers named will join their proper stations. (May 26, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y., during August, 1910, and will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Department of the East, for instructions: Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Manus McCloskey, 4th F.A.; Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.; John M. Palmer, 15th Inf.; Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf.; Louis T. Boiesau, 6th F.A.; Palmer E. Pierce, 9th Inf.; William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; George E. Mitchell, Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf. The officers named will proceed at the proper time to Pine Camp, N.Y., and report in person on or about Aug. 1, 1910, to the commanding general of the camp of instruction for duty. Upon the conclusion of the camp of instruction, Captains Jones, Malone and McCloskey will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person about Sept. 1, 1910, for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Tex., during August, 1910, and will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Department of the East, for instructions: Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Manus McCloskey, 4th F.A.; Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.; John M. Palmer, 15th Inf.; Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf.; Louis T. Boiesau, 6th F.A.; Palmer E. Pierce, 9th Inf.; William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; George E. Mitchell, Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf. The officers named will proceed at the proper time to Leon Springs, Tex., and report in person on or about Aug. 1, 1910, to the commanding general of the camp of instruction for duty. Upon the conclusion of the camp of instruction, Captains Jones, Malone and McCloskey will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person about Sept. 1, 1910, for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

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Just what caused the partial sinking of the drydock Dewey at Olongapo, P.I., has not yet been officially determined, although all kinds of speculation have been advanced. Officers of the Navy at Olongapo take no stock in the stories that the sinking of the dock was the result of a conspiracy. It is the belief of well posted officers that there is a large opening to the sea on the lower port side or bottom of the dock. The latest investi-

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gations show that the valves were closed. They were leaking slightly, but not to such an extent as to cause the sinking of the dock. Moreover, the dock sunk three times as fast as it could possibly go if all the valves were wide open. For this reason they conclude that the accident was the result of a serious and sudden mishap that has not as yet been explained. The Navy Department on June 2 received a telegram from Olongapo stating that the drydock Dewey would be raised about June 20. The cost of raising, etc., may reach \$18,000. No Japanese were employed on the dock or at the station. Some Chinese are employed at the station, but not on the dock. Their presence probably caused the report in the daily papers that Japanese worked there.

The U.S.S. battleship Delaware, which has been in commission since early April at the Norfolk Navy Yard preparing for sea, is using oil exclusively in the fire room, and it is the first of the vessels regularly in commission to "oil ship." The barge from which the oil was taken has a capacity of 185,000 gallons. The battleship took on fuel oil at the rate of 100,000 gallons, or 340 tons an hour. The oil being used in the fire room keeps enough boilers going to provide power for the dynamos giving the light, for the electrical plant, cooking, etc. There is no propulsion power necessary, as the ship is not prepared for sea yet.

The naval elimination or "plucking" board held its first meeting in Washington, D.C., June 1. The board consists of Rear Admirals Wainwright, Berry, Vreeland, Murdock and Ward. Capt. Thomas Washington, who is on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, acted as recorder. The board called upon the Navy Department for the official records of about sixty-five officers. About twenty of these officers were captains.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## HOW TO DEAL WITH DESERTERS.

On finishing the reading of the editorial on "Inadequate Punishment for Desertion," in our issue of May 21, an officer of the Army threw down the paper and said: "Nothing in it. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL misses the chief point about desertion when it objects to restoring deserters to duty, and would have them perpetually barred from future service. Why, that is just what deserters want. They want to escape service. To make it so they will never have to serve is not to punish them, but merely to play into their hands."

This officer is a man of high intelligence, and therefore we feel that, perhaps, the chief point of our editorial was not made sufficiently clear. The subject is too important to be left obscure to any officer in the Army, and we shall endeavor to make plain the danger that is involved in the present treatment of deserters and to explain what is aimed at by those officers of the Army who are most sternly set against desertion. We quoted at length from Circular 91, dated Dec. 24, 1909, War Dept., in which appeared an extract from the annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army. The language employed by the A.G. in his report was so forceful and so direct that it ought to be beyond misconstruction. The point made by the Adjutant General, which we sought to emphasize, was that the restoring of deserters to a status of honor in the ranks is to encourage desertion. That fact must not be lost sight of. It is not the deserter and the effect upon him of restoration to duty that are chiefly involved in this matter; it is the effect upon the average soldier, especially the young soldier who is not acquainted with the customs of the Service.

A deserter is only one man. To restore him to the ranks may benefit him or it may not, but the benefit can be only personal to him. Not even the most enthusiastic champion of restoring deserters to duty will argue that such restoration can have any beneficial influence whatever upon any other soldier. But the injurious influence of such restoration to duty may affect not one or two, but possible scores. One deserter in a company may have the effect of the proverbial bad apple in a barrel of fruit—it may corrupt the contents. Men may enter the soldier's life without a thought of deserting. Presently one of their comrades deserts. He is gone for weeks, perhaps months. He is brought back, tried and convicted. The reviewing authority remits the punishment, and the man goes back and takes up his rifle. What must be the effect of such a restoration? It must be to lessen the belief in the seriousness of the offense, and to make it appear that there is little difference between deserting from the Army and throwing up a job with a private employer. Unfortunately, there is too much of a disposition on the part of the American people to regard desertion in that light, and to consider the Government merely an Uncle Sam sort of employer, to leave whose service is not particularly reprehensible.

That there is less of a tendency on the part of company commanders to neglect to report deserters than formerly is due to the efforts of those who believe that leniency is nearly always misplaced in cases of desertion. Taking advantage of the wording of Par. 131, Army Regulations, many, if not most, company commanders used to wait for the expiration of ten days before they would report the absentees as deserters. This paragraph reads as follows: "No man will be reported a deserter until after the expiration of ten days (should he remain away that length of time) unless the company commander has conclusive evidence of the absentee's intention not to return." Company commanders very frequently ignored all that part of the regulation after the parentheses. It was not until the course was adopted of instructing post commanders to investigate and ascertain what efforts company commanders, who failed to report desertions until after the expiration of the ten-day law, had made to learn the intention of the missing men that more prompt reports of deserters became general, and the ten-day limitation came to be applied more reasonably.

G.O. 208, W.D., Dec. 21, 1908, which gave instructions as to reporting deserters "at the earliest possible moment," had this reference to the paragraph which we have just explained: "Paragraph 131, Army Regulations, will not be construed as requiring a delay of ten days before reporting as a deserter any man in whose case there is satisfactory ground for believing that he is a deserter." The italics are in the order, so important was that phase of the matter deemed. In G.O. 194, W.D., Sept. 25, 1909, further reference is made to the necessity of prompt report of deserters in these words: "Entries on morning reports are not to be regarded as the reports of deserters that company and similar commanders are required to make by War Department G.O. 208, 1908. The reports required of organization commanders by that order must be made immediately upon the determination

of the fact to be reported, and nothing but a separate special report made and forwarded without waiting for any morning report will meet that requirement."

If members of courts that try deserters would give proper weight to the oath they take, they might understand their duties better. This oath is found in Par. 84, Army Regulations, and reads as follows: "You, A. B., do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, without partiality, favor or affection, according to the provisions of the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, and, if any doubt should arise not explained by said articles, then according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases."

We would call the attention of every officer of the Army to the words "the custom of war," and to the necessity of remembering them in forming his decision. One would think on reading some of the findings of courts in matters of desertion that the Regulations never had war in contemplation, and that the rules laid down therein are to be applied without any consideration being given to the fact that the principles there enunciated for the control of soldiers in times of peace are modifications of the fundamental ideas born of war, rather than that the action prescribed for war is an outgrowth of the government of soldiers in peace. The exact meaning of this distinction was shown by the following remark of a high Infantry officer of the General Staff who was commenting on our editorial on desertion: "Courts and reviewing authorities often say that the man may retrieve his former error by giving good service if taken back to the ranks. That sounds very nice. It seems magnanimous and has a real uplift ring about it; but of such officers I would ask only one question, namely, which of them in war, if he had a message to send through a zone of danger, would ever select a soldier who had once been a deserter? Would he not say, 'This man I cannot send, for, if in peace he deserted, how can I be sure now that he will ever come back?'"

An important factor in dealing with this question of desertion is the system of identification which has been worked out in the War Department. This system is, without doubt, the most thorough and complete in the world. Its workings are almost miraculous in their swiftness and accuracy. The diminution of late years in the rate of desertion may be ascribed in large part to the excellence of the system of identification and notification. Within five minutes after the enlistment record of a soldier reaches the office of the Adjutant General it can be told whether the man was ever in the Army before. He may have changed his name forty times, have grown a beard or shaved off a beard; it makes no difference. He is immediately checked off with infallible precision by methods not necessary to describe here. After studying the workings of this system by which the records of soldiers are kept in the A.G.O., a foreign detective said that it was the nearest thing to infallibility on this side of the Hereafter. It has been known at a distance of several hundred miles to detect the difference in twin brothers whom even the parents could hardly tell apart, and between whom the company commander could not distinguish. Actual calculation has shown that there is not one chance in several millions of a former deserter escaping detection on re-enlisting. It is practically impossible, as the system of identification now exists in the War Department, for a man to get back into the Service if he has been a deserter, except through leniency.

The rapidity with which the notification of a man's desertion is sent out by the War Department is astonishing. As soon as the official report of a desertion reaches the A.G.O. the photograph of the man, which is kept carefully filed, is sent to the engraver's to be made into a half-tone cut, showing the side and front view of the face. By the time the half-tone is made the data of the man's previous history and characteristics are ready for printing, and in a very short time the sheets come from the printing press, giving a full description of the deserter and offering a reward for his apprehension and delivery. These sheets are sent to chiefs of police, U.S. marshals, sheriffs, to detective agencies, to many private detectives, to every Army post in the United States, to special railroad detectives and railroad agents, etc. Especially are the reward sheets distributed freely within a large area around the place from which the deserter hailed and the place where he deserted. In these two areas the territory is pretty well covered with the poster sheets.

Not only for the detection of deserters is this system of identification most valuable. It is susceptible of application in such a way as to take from future battlefields the "unknown dead," for under the system now developed in Washington it will be possible to provide for the future identification of every unidentified body buried on a battlefield, and the system will be of great value in future to former soldiers who may desire to prove their identity and previous military service, but who may be unable to do so through living witnesses.

Of what value are the efforts of the War Department to apprehend deserters and bring them to trial if the mistaken leniency of department commanders and of courts-martial are to paralyze those efforts? If the soldiers of our Army were to learn that, coupled with the unerring accuracy of the identification system of the War Department, goes uncompromising determination of all courts to show no leniency in cases of desertion, the

rate of commission of that crime would soon fall to a minimum. Once difficulty of identification was one of the leading safeguards of the deserter. Now that has been taken from him. Once comparative freedom from capture was also an incentive to desertion. Now that has been taken from him in great measure by the scheme of publicity. What is the chief refuge left him now? The leniency of department commanders and sympathetic courts. Over the door of every court-martial room should be hung this warning to the court:

"Restoration to duty of a deserter can benefit only one man; it may injure hundreds."

#### MILEAGE ON LEAVE DISALLOWED.

The latest victims of the fool decisions of the Comptroller's Office are officers of the Navy who have received allowances for mileage while on leave of absence. Asst. Naval Constr. Alva B. Court, U.S.N., appealed from the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing a claim filed by him Jan. 28, 1910, for \$157.52. This amount, checked against Court's account, had been paid him as mileage for travel performed from Houston, Tex., his home, to Boston, Mass., under orders of June 3 and Aug. 8, 1908. Pay Dir. C. W. Littlefield, in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Boston, paid on Sept. 29, 1908, the sum of \$315.04 to Mr. Court as mileage for his travel from Boston to Houston and return, and the entire amount will have to be refunded. The Comptroller holds that the Government has no right to pay naval officers or attachés mileage when they are ordered home on leave, construing such orders as not "for the good of the Service," but purely a personal matter with the officers, the traveling expenses in compliance of which must be borne by themselves. The enforcement of this decision, which will require the refunding of all mileage paid in the last five years, will, it is estimated, affect fifty or more officers in sums varying from \$100 to \$600. If this refunding is insisted upon the Navy Department will go to Congress, and will hereafter meet the difficulty by ordering an officer home on waiting orders, following this by a second order granting leave. It would be bad enough for officers to be deprived in the future of their mileage when on leave; to compel them to refund that already received and expended is an outrage. As an officer of the Navy said of an unexpected demand upon his purse in the case of excessive payment in discharge of government obligations of hospitality: "I was compelled to take my children out of school, give up my pleasant home and go to live in a hush house." Knowing what he receives, an officer can bring his expenses within his income, but his pay is not sufficiently liberal to enable him to respond to unexpected calls without hardship. It would give a healthy stimulus to Treasury study of the law to apply to law officers the plan we have heretofore referred to as followed by General Grant, who, when President, learned that an emergency expenditure he had authorized as an officer in the field during the Civil War had been disallowed by the Auditor. Sending for the Auditor, the President informed him that he must find law for the expenditure or he would find another Auditor.

Misapprehension on the part of regimental commanders as to the present aim of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley has been causing some trouble at that school because of the class of officers that have come to it on the recommendation of regimental commanders, who evidently believed that it is an elementary school of equitation, where poor riders can be taught to stick on a horse. That might have been true in days gone by, but the object of the Mounted Service School at present is to turn out officer-graduates who will be competent to act as instructors for their regiments in regimental-riding schools. It is the intention that only the best horsemen be sent from each regiment, and it should be noted that the regulations require regimental commanders to make their recommendations for student officers on the basis of "zeal" in their work and special adaptability for advanced equitation and horse training, special emphasis being laid upon the word "advanced." Excellent physical condition is also required of the candidate for the detail school, so strenuous is the physical feature of the course, and the certificate of a medical officer is required to accompany the regimental commander's endorsement. The authorities at the Mounted Service School hope that all regimental commanders will co-operate with them in sending to Fort Riley the picked riders of their regiments, so that the poor riders will be spared the mortification of failing to meet the high standards of the school, and the War Department will be enabled to raise the standard of riding in all mounted organizations through regimental riding schools for officers presided over by graduates of the Mounted Service School. Many regimental commanders have failed to appreciate the high standard of excellence now attained at Fort Riley, and that in nominating mediocre riders for detail they not only hurt their regiments, but do great injustice to the officers selected, some of whom fail to graduate, and all of whom have to struggle grievously to keep from being dropped. It is believed that unless the commanders of regiments understand the radical change in the character of the M.S.S. much of its value will be lost, as perhaps there is no department of military instruction in which a few backward pupils can more disastrously keep back a whole class than in training to be high class riders.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will leave Washington for the Philippines the last of June, and will make an exten-

sive inspection of the governmental machinery of the islands. He will return by way of Europe. This trip is taken pursuant to the desire of the President to maintain the closest relations between the Insular Bureau and the Philippine government. General Edwards will also look into some financial problems of importance to the Philippines. He will sail from San Francisco on the S.S. Siberia on June 28, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Although the records of the Atlantic Fleet in target practice are not all in, the experts of the Navy Department agree that the work of the U.S.S. South Carolina three months after going into commission was remarkable. Three out of four turrets made 100 per cent. of hits at a target 1,600 yards distant, the vessel steaming at a speed of ten knots and the range constantly changing by reason of the ship sailing on a triangular course with relation to the target. Again, this was done in a roll and pitch of the sea. The old rule of smooth water has been done away with. Now the ships in their target practice are required to get a certain amount of roll and pitch. They must go at least seventy miles to sea, so that they will be sure to get some roll. Formerly a ship could wait till the sea reached a certain degree of smoothness. Now a day is set for a ship's practice, and she must fire her guns on that day, wind or no wind. In the Pacific some of the vessels did their target practice when the wind was blowing a half gale. There is no limit to the degree of wind, that is, so far as the wind gauge shows. The commanding officer must judge whether the wind and sea are such that he would fight his ship in war. If it is possible to fight he must hold his practice. The practice with torpedoes and mine planters will be held in Cape Cod Bay from Aug. 1 to 15. Until the reports of their work come in the final decision as to the winner of the pennant cannot be determined.

A careful consideration of the speech of Mr. McLachlan, further extracts from which we give this week, shows that the main purpose of his argument is to prove the necessity for an increase in our mobile Army, without which our coast defenses are worse than useless, in the opinion of the Californian Congressman, inviting attack upon cities which would, if unfortified, be free from attack. To make our position secure we need not only a strong Navy and fortifications to protect our seaports from attack by foreign armed vessels, but a sufficient mobile force to protect us from the descent upon our coasts of an Army which could capture our coast forts by taking them in the reverse. The importance of Mr. McLachlan's contention cannot be overestimated. While on one hand Coast Artillery officers regard his speech as a most effective presentation of coast defenselessness, and on the other hand naval officers find in it strong argument for additional battleships, it presents admirably and accurately the necessity of reasonable mobile forces as the only means by which our control of the Pacific states could be assured in the event of war with an Oriental nation. It is so rarely a voice of power is raised in behalf of the mobile Army that we are glad of the opportunity to call attention to this powerful argument in its favor.

The Navy Department reports that such excellent progress is being made with the drydock No. 4, now being constructed at the New York Navy Yard, that it is believed it will be finished in two years, unless some unforeseen circumstance arises. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is convinced that the difficulties which confronted the earlier contractors have all been mastered and that the hardest part of the work has been passed. The trouble with the former contractors seemed to be that they could not find a sufficiently substantial underbody of ground abutting on the limits of the dock, and were thus in continual danger of slides, due to the ground being the result of years of filling in. However, this nature of the ground has been fully set forth in all the specifications laid before the contractors, and in this respect they have gone into the work with their eyes open. There is great need of such a dock with the rapid increase in size of the Dreadnought battleships, the jump in length and width of the Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts having far exceeded the expansion of the drydock system of the U.S. Navy.

Rules for the engineering competitions are now in process of preparation in the Bureau of Navigation. These rules will govern the competitions in the use of coal, oil and water. The saving of water is really a saving in coal, for the water must be distilled, and the distillation consumes a certain amount of coal. These competitions began in a superficial, almost cursory, way during the Battleship Fleet's voyage around the world, but at the completion of the voyage, and even before, it was found that great economies had been effected. At once the officers began to systematize the competitions and enlarge their scope. With this enlargement has come the necessity of a code of rules, and to this task has been given much thought. It is believed that there will be a saving this year of between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 in the aggregate in the three items of coal, oil and water through these competitions.

Responding to a request made by the U.S. Navy Department, through Mr. Jackson, the American Minister, President Gomez, of Cuba, June 2, said that Cuba willingly authorizes the raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine. The President also declared that Cuba will give every assistance to the Americans in the work.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The report of the conferees on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was presented in Congress May 31 and was approved. As finally agreed to, it carries appropriations aggregating \$51,947,718, a net reduction of \$705,500 from the amount of the bill as it passed the Senate. All of the reductions consisted of comparatively small appropriations, with the exception of the \$200,000 for the proposed Beaumont-Neches canal in Texas, \$250,000 for the Green River dam in Kentucky and \$75,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River at Lake Contrary, all of which were stricken from the bill. The bill carries over a million dollars for improvements of the Delaware River, including preliminary provisions for a 35-foot channel. The original appropriations of \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the International Navigation Congress to be held during the summer was restored. The amendment by the Senate to increase the life of the National Waterways Commission beyond March 4, 1911, was rejected.

The Senate recently passed a bill granting Mrs. Howard, widow of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, a pension of \$100 per month. To the surprise of everybody the House Committee reported the bill back to the House, amending the amount to \$30 per month, claiming that as this was an original pension they could not recommend a larger amount, and the bill was so passed on May 13. The conference committee on the bill on June 1 reported its inability to reach an agreement as to this item, and on June 2 the House reversed its former action and endorsed the Senate's provision of a \$100 monthly pension for Mrs. Howard.

The Senate Naval Committee on May 28 favorably reported S. 7901, providing for the restoration and retirement of Frederick W. Olcott as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy. A letter of the Secretary of the Navy states that "in view of facts set forth and the opinion of the Surgeon General of the Navy, this bureau believes there is grave doubt as to whether Surgeon Olcott's case was not one for medical treatment rather than for disciplinary measures, and, therefore, giving him the benefit of this doubt, recommends favorable action by the Department upon the bill for his relief."

In the Senate on May 26 Mr. Frye proposed an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to insert the following: "Toward the construction and equipment of two revenue cutters, authorized by the Act approved April 21, 1910, 'An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide two new revenue cutters, and for other purposes,' \$150,000, \$75,000 for each vessel."

As was to be expected, the proviso in the Sundry Civil bill, "That no part of the foregoing appropriations shall be expended for any purpose at any branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers that maintains or permits to be maintained on its premises a bar, canteen or other place where beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors are sold," gave occasion once again for debate of the canteen question. An unsuccessful effort was made to remove the restriction, quoted above, from those branches "located in or within five miles of a city or town in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted by law." The plea was made that where the Home is situated in a liquor district the sobriety of the old soldier would be better assured by a maintenance of a properly restricted canteen service in the Home. Mr. Keliber quoted statistics from the report of the Acting Inspector General to show the baneful effect on sobriety and discipline where the unregulated nearby saloon holds out its invitation to the veteran to drink to the limit of his financial ability. Though the bill is still before the House, the Service provisions, as published in our issue of May 14, page 1005, have been agreed to.

In the House on May 31 a resolution (H. Res. 718) offered by Mr. Olmsted as a substitute and incorporating the general provisions of seven resolutions heretofore introduced, calling upon the Secretary of War for detailed information in the matter of the sale of friar lands in the Philippines, was laid on the table.

To provide for the question of constructive service, a substitute has been suggested for the bills H.R. 15686 and 19870 as follows: "That all officers, including warrant officers, active or retired, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life or while serving in the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, shall, on the date of appointment, be credited for computing their pay with five years of service; *Provided*, That the total previous service of such officers shall have been less than five years; *And provided*, That in computing the five years' credit appointees from within the Service, as well as included; *And provided*, That this Act shall not operate to reduce the pay now received by any person in the Navy, nor to create any claim for back pay or accrued allowances; *And provided further*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed." H.R. 19870, unmodified, would credit appointees from within the Service, as well as those from civil life who have previous naval or military service, with all such former service in addition to the five years provided by the bill. It would also give this credit from the date of appointment, and thus create a claim to back pay in many cases. As there are 819 officers who would be affected by this legislation, the total amount of back pay involved would be large. The effect of the proposed substitute would be to give all appointees, whether in or out of the Navy, etc., at the date of appointment, and whether they have or have not had previous service less than five years, an equal credit of five years' constructive service. The proposed measure also bars any claims for back pay, but equalizes the pay of Service appointees with that of their brother-officers who entered from civil life. This accords with the original intent of the legislation recommended by the Navy Department, as well as with the original idea embodied in Sec. 13 of the Navy Personnel Act of 1899.

Secretary Meyer suggests a combination of the bills (S. 4238 and H.R. 15684) providing for the retirement of officers of the Navy who are carried as additional numbers, and the bill (H.R. 16910) to provide that officers of the Navy who, under authority of law, perform engineering duty on shore only be made additional numbers. It is further recommended that provisions relating to the involuntary retirement of such officers be inserted in order to apply to these additional numbers, as they do not now come within Sec. 9 of the Navy Personnel Act covering the subject. The measures are amended by the proposed combined bill, which would read as follows: "That officers on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy, who, under authority of law, now perform engineering duty on shore only, are hereby made additional numbers in the grades in which they are now serving, and shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may hereafter be

promoted; *Provided*, That said officers, and all other officers on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy, who have been or may hereafter be made additional to the numbers in their respective grades shall have the privilege and benefits of voluntary retirement in equal numbers grade for grade in each year with other officers of the line of like rank and length of service who are not so carried as additional numbers, in addition to the number of such retirements now authorized by Sec. 8 of the Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps, approved March 3, 1899, or such number as may hereafter be authorized by law; *And provided further*, That all such officers carried as additional numbers shall be subject to involuntary retirement in equal numbers grade for grade in each year with other officers of the line of like rank and length of service who are not so carried as additional numbers, on the recommendation of the board now provided for in Sec. 9 of the said Act or by such similar board as may be hereafter authorized by law."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 104, Mr. Gallinger.—For the celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal and the holding of an exposition at Washington, D.C., in the year 1915.

S. 8472, Mr. Smith, of Michigan.—Appropriates \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Major Gen. George A. Ouster, in the city of Washington, D.C.

S. 8481, Mr. Foster.—To appoint Francis Asberry Aul, late a first lieutenant of the 9th Inf., U.S.A., as a first lieutenant of Infantry.

H.R. 26288, Mr. Slomp.—To erect a monument to commemorate the battle of Cloyd's Farm, Pulaski county, Va., in which battle two former Presidents of the United States, William McKinley and Rutherford B. Hayes, participated.

H.R. 26317, Mr. Linbergh.—To provide service badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines honorably discharged from service, who served during the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, or China Campaign, and who were not awarded badges under G.O. 4, Jan. 11, 1905, W.D.

H.R. 26465, Mr. Ellis.—Providing that soldiers and sailors who served in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War or the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection for ninety days shall have a preference right in making entry on the public lands of the United States hereafter open to settlement.

H.R. 26485, Mr. Kennedy, of Iowa.—Authorizing the President to appoint Alexander McCrackin, now a commodore on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Although no formal action has been taken, a general understanding has been reached in the House Naval Committee that it would be unwise to attempt to report out at this session a Naval Personnel bill. The committee will not drop the measure, but will give considerable attention to it during this session, with a view to getting it into shape for action early in the next session. Capt. Roy C. Smith is preparing a statement and some amendments to the Department's bill which are proposed at the suggestion of the staff officers. It is said that they will relate to the dates of promotion of staff officers in the senior grades. The committee has been very favorably impressed by the impartial and fair manner in which Captain Smith has presented the bill. There was an impression that Captain Smith would be biased in his testimony in favor of the line officers, but he has maintained a middle ground in all of his discussion, and has convinced the House Committee that he intends to be fair, and is endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill which will recognize the rights of the staff officers, as well as of the line officers.

Supplementing our answer to correspondent, "Travel Pay," on page 1205, we would state that Gen. A. B. Critchfield, of the Ohio National Guard, appeared before the House Military Committee on Wednesday, June 1, and urged the favorable report on the bill introduced by General Keifer, of Ohio (H.R. 23436), providing for the payment of travel pay claims to Volunteer officers who served in the Philippine Insurrection. When the Volunteers enlisted travel pay was fixed by the Act of 1812 at one day's pay for every twenty miles of travel from the place of muster out to the place of entering the Service. While the officers were in the Philippines this law was amended so that officers shall receive only four cents per mile for travel pay. As this change in the law resulted in a considerable loss to the Volunteer officers, General Critchfield argued to the committee that the Keifer measure should be passed in order to restore them to the status at which they entered the Service. "The amount fixed by the statute," said General Critchfield, "for travel pay on discharge was generally more than the cost of traveling, a fact known to the officers of the War Department and to the Volunteer officers upon their enlistment. It was regarded as a species of bounty on discharge, in consideration of their services until the Government no longer needed them. I well remember the disappointment occasioned by the passage of the Act of March 23, 1900, which reduced the travel pay of the Volunteer officers. The news was received within forty-eight hours after the change had been made by all the officers who were then serving in the Philippines. They could not believe that they would be taken advantage of in that way, and felt morally certain that Congress had no intention of repudiating one of the conditions under which they enlisted, by depriving them of the greater part of their travel pay. At the time of the muster out the Regular officers returned to their commands, but the Volunteer officer, who had given up his business at the time he accepted his commission, was mustered out with barely enough money received from his travel pay to reach his former residence. In many cases the Volunteer officer spent the money he had saved in the Army in looking for a job, and I know of instances in which such officers were in actual want. Very few of them now are men of means, and it appears to me that Congress should not hesitate in paying them that which it really promised when they entered the Service."

The subcommittee of the House Naval Committee has about reached the conclusion that another investigation of the cause of the death of Lieut. James N. Sutton, U.S.M.C., would not serve any purpose. The investigation proposed is under a resolution introduced by Representative McCready, which appropriates \$25,000 for a Congressional investigation of the affair. The subcommittee has been going over the evidence carefully, and as soon as a quorum of the Naval Committee can be obtained will probably make an adverse report on the resolution.

The Senate Military Committee on Thursday, June 2, voted to report favorably upon the bill (H.R. 7117) providing for an increase in the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army, the text of which will be found on page 918, our issue of April 2. Although there was some

opposition to the provision which authorizes the employment of government Engineers on other work than rivers and harbors, the bill came from the Senate Committee without amendment. This measure is regarded in both branches of Congress as virtually a part of the River and Harbor bill. The River and Harbor advocates are convinced that an increase in the Corps of Engineers is absolutely necessary in order to take care of the work which is authorized by the River and Harbor bill, which was agreed to in the conference this week. Some of the friends of the Infantry arm of the Service are opposed to the measure, arguing that the Corps of Engineers is really a civil organization, for which the Army appropriation should not be held responsible, as this tends to prevent the much-needed increase of the mobile forces. It is urged that a Board of Public Works outside of the Army should be established to do the River and Harbor work, and that this burden should not be carried by the War Department. Especially is this true, it is urged, as under the provisions of the bill it will be necessary to commission a great many civil engineers to fill the vacancies in the Corps. It is not believed that this opposition will be effective, and the passage of the bill at an early date is expected.

The Subcommittee on Military Affairs devoted considerable time this week to going over the papers of the bill (S. 1119) which authorizes the appointment of Frank de L. Carrington as major on the retired list of the U.S. Army. While the subcommittee, on account of the recommendation of President Taft and pressure from other sources, are inclined to report favorably on the measure, which has passed the Senate, it asked the War Department for a more complete statement of the case than has been submitted to it. By the records in the case, Major Carrington was convicted by the civil court of the Philippines of misappropriating funds, but later the judgment was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States on technical grounds, not involving a decision as to the guilt or innocence of Major Carrington. Between the two civil trials he was convicted by a court-martial. It is claimed by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, that the court-martial based its action entirely on the decision in the lower civil court, and that the military courts have not reviewed the case since the judgment of the Philippines Court was set aside. If this is found to be true, the Military Committee will probably report out the bill at the earliest meeting. The case is attracting deep interest in Congressional as well as military circles. The element of sympathy with the family of Major Carrington is an important factor in the case.

## FOR A LIGHTHOUSE BUREAU.

The Senate Commerce Committee strikes out and rewrites the entire eleven paragraphs of the Lighthouse Bureau bill (H.R. 17437) which was passed by the House last January, and later added to H.R. 24877 as a rider. The same reasons which caused the Senate to strike out the rider before passing H.R. 24877 lead to the amendment which the Senate is now asked to pass. The Senate Committee does not favor the entire abolition of military direction of lighthouse administration. As amended, the bill will now read:

H.R. 17437.—That hereafter there shall be in the Department of Commerce and Labor a Bureau of Lighthouses and a Commissioner of Lighthouses, who shall be the head of said bureau to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. There shall also be in the bureau such inspectors, clerical assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress, and there shall also be employed one chief constructing engineer at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, who shall, in the absence of the commissioner, act as and perform the duties of the Commissioner of Lighthouses, and one superintendent of naval construction at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Commissioner of Lighthouses shall make an annual report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who shall transmit the same to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof; and such commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall have authority to adjust and settle all claims for damages caused by collision with any light vessel or lighthouse tender in cases where the claim for damages does not exceed \$500, and report the same to Congress for consideration.

Sec. 2.—That all employees of or in the Lighthouse Board or the Lighthouse Establishment are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Lighthouses, excepting, however, Army and Navy officers, unless detailed thereto by the President as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3.—That all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the Lighthouse Board, under any provision of law not hereby repealed, are hereby transferred to and imposed and conferred upon and vested in the Commissioner of Lighthouses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sec. 4.—That the Commissioner of Lighthouses shall, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have charge and control of the construction, maintenance, repair, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouse depots, supply stations, light and signal stations, lightships, light-vessels, lighthouse tenders, fog signals, submarine signals, beacons, day marks, post-lantern lights, and seamarks and their appendages, and generally of the Lighthouse Service; and the charge and custody of all the archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, apparatus and other things appertaining to the Lighthouse Establishment.

Sec. 5.—Relates to purchases and contracts.

Sec. 6.—Purchases of sites for lighthouses.

Sec. 7.—As to regulations for the Service.

Sec. 8.—That the Commissioner of Lighthouses, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may from time to time rearrange the ocean, gulf, and lake coasts and the rivers of the United States, Porto Rico and the naval station in Cuba into not exceeding nineteen lighthouse districts, and a lighthouse inspector shall be assigned in charge of each district. The lighthouse inspectors shall each receive a salary of \$2,400 per annum.

Sec. 9.—That all unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this Act takes effect, in relation to the Lighthouse Board, the Lighthouse Establishment, and the Lighthouse Service, shall be available from the time that this Act takes effect for expenditures in and by the Bureau of Lighthouses, and shall be treated the same as though the Bureau of Lighthouses had been named directly in the Acts making said appropriations.

Sec. 10.—That Secs. 4653 to 4660, 4663 to 4667, 4669 to 4671, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11.—That the President may, in his discretion, in lieu of the appointment of a Commissioner of Lighthouses, detail a line officer of the Navy of high rank as chief of bureau, in lieu of the appointment of a chief constructing engineer and a superintendent of naval construction, detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army not below the rank of lieutenant colonel and a line officer of the Navy not below the rank of commander to perform the duties, respectively, of chief constructing engineer and superintendent of naval construction, and in lieu of the appointment of inspectors in the several districts, detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army or an officer of the Navy, as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may request to the several districts as inspectors, to serve for a period of at least three years, unless such detail is sooner terminated by the President, but any such Army or naval officer so detailed shall not receive any

salary or compensation in addition to the salary or compensation to which he is entitled as an officer of the Army or Navy.

Sec. 13.—That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July next succeeding its passage.

#### MANAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Representative Cox, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House Thursday, June 2, directing the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Homes to submit a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements in connection with what is known as the post fund. It has been charged in Congress that the money in this fund has been irregularly used, and the purpose of the resolution is to ascertain whether that is true. It is regarded here as the preliminary to a Congressional investigation of those institutions, with a view to determining the feasibility of turning them over to the War Department. There is a feeling on both sides of the House that the Soldiers' Homes would be managed better under the supervision of the War Department. This movement is led by the members who represent districts in which the Homes are located. There is general discontent with the rations and with the policy of the head of the Board of Governors.

"I do not think that there are any financial irregularities in the management of the Homes," said Representative Gardner of Michigan, one of the most conservative believers in the contentions that the Homes should be reorganized, "but I am convinced that we are not taking care of the old soldiers as we should. I have visited a number of the Homes, and find that discontent is widespread among the soldiers. Of course, in such large institutions it would be impossible to satisfy everybody, but we should be able to make them happier than they are."

Chairman Tawney and the members of the House Appropriations Committee have never been satisfied with the account that has been given by the representatives of the Board of Managers of the post fund. Every year, when the appropriations for the Soldiers' Homes are under consideration, Chairman Tawney has engaged in a very lively tilt over the indefinite report of the disbursements of the post fund. The Chairman has never been able to secure a definite statement of how the fund is handled.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 23311) are Senators Perkins, Hale and Martin, Representatives Foss, Loudenslager and Padgett. No meeting was held this week because of the absence of Representative Padgett, who is a member of the board of visitors at Annapolis. Mr. Padgett is the Democratic member of the House conferees, and not even an informal meeting will be held until he returns.

Realizing that the reorganization question in all of its phases will come in the conference, the members of the committee spent considerable time this week going over the reports of the testimony in the reorganization hearings. When the committee meets almost every member will have some sort of an amendment to propose to the reorganization provision of the bill.

There is a feeling by members on both sides of the question that some sort of legislation should be incorporated in the conference report which will close at least for a year or two the reorganization controversy. Every time there is a change of Secretary there is a change in the organization of the Navy. During the Roosevelt administration there were seven Secretaries, and, as far as the members of the Naval Committee were able to judge, there were seven different policies in the Department during that period. This constant change in the policy of the Department, it is believed by the committee, is injurious to the Service, and should be stopped by some law which would fix the duties of the different bureau chiefs. While there is a general agreement in the conference committee that something should be done to remedy these weaknesses in the Department, no two members agree on just what legislation should be enacted.

If the shipbuilding concerns carry out the threats which they made to the members of the Senate Naval Committee they will not bid on the battleships authorized by this session's bill. They have taken this position on account of the eight-hour provision which was incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill. It is claimed by the representatives of the shipbuilding companies that an attempt to construct the battleships with eight-hour labor while the work on other contracts is being done by men working ten hours a day would completely disorganize their forces. Aside from this, it is insisted that it is almost impossible to estimate what it will cost to construct battleships under the eight-hour law. If private concerns refuse to bid on the battleships the Government must build both of them in its own yards. It is understood that the Navy Department is already looking into this matter, with a view of meeting such conditions.

#### ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The graduation exercises of the Army Medical School were held on May 31, in Continental Memorial Hall, Washington. Col. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Corps, U.S.A., presided. Secretary of War Dickinson handed the diplomas to the graduates, and Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, and Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, U.S.A., made addresses. The following is the rank in which the graduates will receive commissions in the Medical Corps, the rank being determined by taking the aggregate number of marks made at the preliminary examination at the post and at the examination of the Army Medical School:

First Lieuts. Albert S. Bowen, Waukon, Iowa; Ernest R. Gentry, Minneapolis, Kas.; Roy C. Hefebower, Washington; George M. Edwards, Russellville, Ky.; George B. Foster, Jr., Philadelphia; Joseph Casper, New York city; Henry Beunckes, New York city; Edward M. Welles, Jr., New York city; Condon C. McCornack, Portland, Ore.; William H. Thearle, Baltimore.

Glenn I. Jones, Washington; George W. Cook, Philadelphia; Charles C. Demmer, Belmont, N.Y.; Charles T. King, Indianapolis; Thomas H. Johnson, East Radford, Va.; William H. Allen, Pittsburgh; Larry B. McAfee, Delphia, Ind.; Adam E. Schlanser, Terrace Park, Ohio; Carl E. Holmberg, Saginaw, W.S., Mich.; John P. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Wis.

Joseph E. Bastion, Pittsfield, Mass.; Thomas D. Woodson, Denison, Tex.; Alexander T. Cooper, Auburn, Neb.; John T. Aydelotte, Philadelphia; Taylor E. Darby,

Barnesville, Md.; Thomas C. Austin, Simpsonville, S.C.; Mark D. Weed, Philadelphia; Edward D. Kremers, Holland, Mich.; William B. Carr, Washington; Charles W. Haverkamp, Lawrence, Kas.

Harry R. Beery, Canal Winchester, Ohio; James R. Mount, Kansas City, Kas.; Royal Reynolds, Los Angeles; James S. Fox, Charleston, S.C.; Felix R. Hill, Alexandria, La.; Ralph G. De Voe, Seattle; Wayne H. Crum, Jeffersonville, Ind.; John A. Burket, Keswick, Iowa; Webb E. Cooper, Nashville; Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Danville, Ohio.

William L. Sheep, Elizabeth City, N.C.; Edgar C. Jones, Fort Bayard; Arthur O. Davis, Bridgton, Me.; Floyd Kramer, Gahanna, Ohio; Edward L. Napier, Union Springs, Ala.; Owen C. Fisk, Bellevue, Ky.; Robert W. Holmes, Keene, N.H.; Howard A. Knox, Worcester, Mass.; Harry B. Etter, New York city, and William C. Davis, Rockbridge, Va.

#### NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The opening of the annual conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., took place on June 1, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, delivering the address. Mr. Winthrop, who was introduced by Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, president of the college, referred especially to the value of the War College as a place of instruction in strategy, an element now practically necessary to successful naval campaigns. He said that the usefulness of the training obtained in the college was shown in the war with Spain. Others present included Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, founder of the college, and Rear Admirals F. E. Chadwick and Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N. Rear Admiral Rodgers entertained at luncheon for Mr. Winthrop. The roster of the college consists of Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, commandant of the U.S. Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, and president U.S. Naval War College; Lieut. J. P. Jackson, aid to the commandant; the staff, Capt. Roy C. Smith; Comdrs. James H. Oliver, Nathaniel A. McCully and Frank Marble, Lieut. Comdrs. C. T. Vogelgesang and W. F. Turpin, U.S.N., Majors John H. Russell and R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C. In connection with the college are Rear Admirals Stephen B. Luce and Charles S. Sperry, retired, Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired. The officers who have reported for attendance include Capt. C. B. T. Moore, Comdrs. C. H. Harlow, W. P. White and Frank W. Kellogg, Lieut. Comdrs. L. A. Kaiser, Powers Symington and F. N. Freeman, Lieuts. C. C. Soule, Jr., E. T. Constien, H. A. Stuart, J. J. McCracken and S. M. Major, Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, Capt. George Van Orden and J. H. A. Day, of the Marine Corps, Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., and Capt. T. E. Merrill, U.S.A., of the General Staff. In July the Naval General Board will meet at the Naval War College.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy said, in part: "Since it was established in 1884, the War College has steadily and increasingly demonstrated its usefulness. It was organized contemporaneously with the beginning of what we call 'our new Navy,' and is indeed the outcome of the high development of the art of war in modern times. As national forces and resources increased, as new and complex weapons were invented, as the results of war became more serious and far-reaching, the need and importance of strategy became more and more marked. To-day the necessity of readiness, of foresight, of strategy in its broadest sense, is vastly more vital than ever before. In the Navy adequate and careful preparation for war has been made the more essential through the extraordinary increase in the complexity of warships and their various accessories in the past half century. In the lifetime of some of our own officers there have been more revolutionary changes in the form of battleships and their armament than in all the preceding centuries of the Christian era. This extraordinary development is still going on. A vessel which was new ten years ago passes to the second line to-day, and in another decade will be obsolete."

"With such rapid development in the art of warfare, and with such formidable weapons and intricate machinery, when one misstep may cause irretrievable disaster or a slight advantage at the outset may mean victory—strategy, foresight, readiness in plan as well as in material, become all-important. Our plans of action under various circumstances and conditions must be mapped out in the beginning. No longer will we send out a single vessel on a roving cruise to search for and engage an enemy of approximately the same strength. Our fleet must be kept together and operated on a well defined and carefully considered plan. There should be adequate colliers and repair ships, sufficient and extensive maps and charts, ammunition and spare guns in plenty, a vigorous and carefully trained personnel—in fact, we must always conduct our Navy as if we anticipated the outbreak of a serious war. Strength and courage are essential, but without sagacity and foresight strength and courage may avail nothing. Our country has never suffered from the lack of courageous men to fight, but in every war in which we have engaged it has seriously suffered from lack of preparation. We are all desirous of universal peace, I am sure—naval officers far more than the average civilian, for they have all either personally experienced or have studied past conflicts, and realize full well the horrors of war. When universal peace comes, however, it will come by means of an international tribunal—a court of final resort—with adequate physical power to enforce its decrees—a tribunal whose jurisdiction will be defined and whose constituency will finally be established by those nations who are so powerful as to hold the world's balance of power at the time. I, for one, have such a high regard for the inherent sense of fair play and of honorable dealing in the people of the United States that when that time comes, whether it is in our lifetime or not, I desire this country to be an active and leading participant in creating the world's appellate court."

The Naval War College can play a part of incalculable importance in the question of our preparedness for war. It is not a school merely where officers may enjoy the advantages of a post-graduate course. It is an institution of learning in its broadest sense—one where the participants not only acquire, but also create and disseminate ideas to advance still more their profession. It is a place where the experience of the past may readily be made to do service for the benefit of the future; where officers of distinction in the Service may, under the most favorable conditions, exchange views and confer with each other; where plans of attack and defense are prepared, and where suggestions for the improvement of the personnel and material of the Navy may be evolved. The opportunities afforded for conference for an exchange of views are of the greatest value."

"There is no danger of a brutalizing effect on our national character through a large Navy, as so many of our opponents seem to fear," said Mr. Winthrop. "Since we have paid some attention to our Navy," continued he,

"this tendency has not manifested itself. I think I may say, without undue national pride, that no country has ever acted toward other countries with such altruistic motives as have marked our courses in recent years toward Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Due to our own geographical situation, our future wars with foreign countries must be largely, if not entirely, determined by naval conflicts. The United States can never be invaded by any European or Asiatic Power as long as they have control of the sea. With out fleet annihilated, not of our seacoasts would be taken, and our insular possessions could be invaded and captured without great difficulty by a foreign Power controlling the sea."

#### INSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The first of the camps of instruction for Infantry officers of the National Guard, with officers of the Army as instructors, held in the Department of the East, was that at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from May 19 to 23, inclusive, for officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. No less than 392 officers of the Guard (62.2 per cent.) were present to receive the instruction, and it was the consensus of opinion of the officers present that the camp was highly beneficial and valuable. It was a most important move in National Guard instruction, and officers entered into the work with the greatest enthusiasm, and were ready and eager to learn.

Some doubts were at first expressed as to whether a sufficient number of officers of the National Guard could get away from their business to make the establishment of the camps worth while, especially as a few weeks later officers would again have to be absent from business for ten days' camp with their organizations. The large attendance was consequently an agreeable surprise, and opens up new possibilities of the utmost value.

Under orders from the War Department, the Department Commander was cautioned to select a competent and able officer to take charge of the general scheme of instruction and to select instructors from the best qualified officers available. The success of this first camp attests the excellent judgment displayed by the Department Commander in his selection of officers for the important work in hand, and also attests the exceptional ability of the instructors. These instructors were the following: Majors Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., and Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf.; Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf.; Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., and Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art.; 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., Collin H. Ball, 5th Inf., John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps, Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf., Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav., and Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th U.S. Inf., is the officer in charge of the scheme of instruction of Infantry officers in the Department of the East, and gave a lecture at the camp.

It was a new scheme of instruction entirely, and at first the question of the best way to carry out the plan was expected to be something of a puzzle, as it was a somewhat novel experience to all concerned.

After the first assembly, however, all feeling of embarrassment quickly vanished, the officers of the Army grasped the best mode of interesting and instructing their classes, while the National Guard officers, by their enthusiasm and attention, helped both themselves and their instructors, and the intercourse proved of mutual advantage. No one was bashful about asking questions either. No time was wasted, and rain did not interfere with the enthusiasm of the pupils.

As an evidence of the great success of this camp of instruction, Gen. C. B. Dougherty, the ranking officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard present, said:

"I desire to express my personal appreciation, as well as the appreciation of the officers of the P.N.G. present, of the efforts of every one of the officers of the Army present as instructors, who, by their indefatigable and painstaking endeavors as teachers and instructors, rendered the tour of duty not only beneficial and instructive, but pleasantly profitable in every way. It is fair to say that the relations between the Army and the National Guard officers were further cemented by the cordial co-operation of both in the advancement of this important work."

"This camp has been the means by which a larger amount of knowledge and instruction has been disseminated in a brief space of time than could be possibly done by any other means or methods confined wholly to armory practice. I believe that these camps should be arranged for the future one or two months in advance of the annual camp, and that a larger number of Army officers be detailed, if available."

The Pennsylvanians evidently appreciated the vast amount of work it meant to the officers of the Army to be detailed as instructors, for even before the camp problems of attack and defense had been submitted to them, some 200 papers from National Guard officers had to be examined in the office of Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th U.S. Inf., on Governors Island.

Among the other officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard who speak in the highest terms of the value of the camp are Col. Coulter, 10th Inf., Lieut. Col. W. S. McKee, 14th Inf., Col. A. J. Logan, 18th Inf., Col. H. D. Turner, 2d Inf., Col. George Richards, 16th Inf., Lieut. Col. A. L. Williams, 1st Inf., Col. A. Miner, 9th Inf., Lieut. Col. W. F. Barber, 12th Inf., Col. E. H. Ripple, 13th Inf., Col. B. C. Tilghman, 3d Inf., Col. J. B. Hutchison, 8th Inf., Col. G. G. Cornwell, 6th Inf., Col. C. T. O'Neill, 4th Inf., and Major H. A. Arnold, Med. Dept.

The camp was very nicely arranged, and was pitched as a model regimental camp. There was one of the most vital sanitary requirements, however, neglected when the camp was pitched, and that was the placing of the sinks very near the cook shacks, an excellent plan to breed disease. This serious matter was at once pointed out to the National Guard officers, and proper action taken.

Some idea of the work in hand at Mount Gretna for the instructors and the instructed may be had from the following program:

Friday, May 20.

7:30 a.m., Map Reading.—Conventional signs, scales, orientation, visibility, slopes, undulations, etc. To be given first theoretically in camp then practically on the ground, comparing the map with the ground represented.

11 a.m.—Camp police and sanitation. Water drainage, disposition of kitchen slops and refuse, flies, care of sinks, etc.

1:30 p.m., Patrolling.—Officers being organized into patrols and their movements directed by the instructors. Messages to be written out and delivered to the instructor in charge.

5 p.m.—Inspection under arms, followed by a short talk on what to look for and how to do it systematically.

8 p.m.—Practical talks by Captain Thorne on field orders,

marches, advance guards, rear guards and outposts in explanation and interpretation of the manuals; marching shoes, socks, care of the feet and carriage of equipment.

Saturday, May 21.

7:30 a.m.—Tactical walk, a march, advance guard, rear guard, patrolling, orders and messages.  
11 a.m.—The Ration and its Preparation.—Selection of components, verification of issues, savings, supervision of kitchen and inspection of meals; kitchen expedients and management.  
1:30 p.m.—Tactical Walk.—Outposts and patrolling, orders, messages and sketches.

5 p.m.—Inspection under arms, followed by a short talk on the rifle—its essential parts, care, closing, and inspection.  
8 p.m.—Conference on day's work, and practical talks on infantry in attack and defense—the company—battalion and regiment.

Sunday, May 22.

7:30 a.m.—Tactical walk—Infantry in defense.—Information and orders, selection of position, location of firing line, supports and reserves, location and construction of trenches, clearing a field of fire, obtaining distances to prominent objects, and construction of obstacles, protection of flanks, extent of position and communications, water supply, replenishing ammunition, removing the wounded, re-enforcing the firing line, fire control, counter attack, line of retreat.

1:30 p.m.—Tactical walk—Infantry in attack.—Reconnaissance of position, plan of battle, and orders for the attack, direction of attack, deployments, location of supports, reserve and regimental aid station, at some phase of the action, re-enforcing the firing line, the wounded, replenishing ammunition, time of opening fire and volume of fire, pursuit or withdrawal.

5 p.m.—Inspection under arms, followed by a short talk in review on the rifle—its essential parts, care, cleaning and inspection.

8 p.m.—Conference on day's work. Practical talks. 1st. What a field desk should contain for field service. 2d. Camping—selection of site, designation of places to obtain drinking water, watering animals, bathing, washing clothes, and temporary rears, adapting the form of the camp to the ground, drainage, direction of prevailing wind, location, construction and care of permanent rears, disposal of kitchen slops and refuse, danger from flies, breeding places, disposal of horse manure.

Monday, May 23.

Left open to be made out in camp by the senior instructor after consultation with the instructors and National Guard officers.

One commanding officer suggests that in tactical walks the time and distance should be reduced, and a greater amount of time be allowed in the discussion of lessons, and a little more time between lessons scheduled, so that officers may have a little more time to rest both mind and body.

Another officer recommends that in future camps that might be expedient and advantageous to grade the classes, separating those who have had instruction from the officers and those who have never had it. More enlisted men should also be detailed another year to look after the policing. It is also suggested that time may be saved another year by a change in the mess arrangements.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

It having been ascertained that Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., ranks as a lieutenant from July 11, 1902, he is allowed \$27.22, difference between pay at \$2,600 and \$2,400. The Auditor held that he did not attain the rank of lieutenant until Sept. 1, 1902.

In the case of Capt. Alpha T. Easton, U.S.A., retired, the Comptroller holds that, as the War Department did not intend that his detail to the Massachusetts Institution of Technology should become effective until he reported and relieved his predecessor, he is only entitled to full pay and allowances from Oct. 27, 1909.

First Lieut. S. E. Young, 9th Cav., while on duty at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, West Raleigh, N.C., resided forty-four miles away, at Henderson, N.C., going and coming from the college each day. The Auditor decided that this was not a residence "at or near the institution to which assigned," and denied him the allowance for heat and light. The Comptroller overrules the Auditor, accepting the decision of the War Department in this matter. He also allows Lieutenant Young forage for his mount, which the Auditor refused to grant.

On the appeal of Lieut. Walter M. Hunt, U.S.N., the Comptroller decides that a rear admiral of the lower nine of the Navy is entitled to have the same number of aids of the same corresponding rank in the Navy as a major general in the Army, and that therefore the claimant, while serving as aid to a rear admiral of the lower nine, is entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$150 per annum. The action of the Auditor is reversed, and Lieutenant Hunt is allowed \$60.41.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Where a disagreement arises as to the settlement of an unpaid account, the Auditor for the War Department is without authority to furnish an advance opinion thereon; but, if it relates to a payment already made, the number of the voucher and date of payment should be furnished. An advance opinion may be obtained by a disbursing officer from the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to the settlement of a disputed unpaid account.

It is not the policy of the War Department to detail non-commissioned staff corps or departments for duty as instructors of the Organized Militia.

The Department has expressed its satisfaction at the progressive step taken by the state of Arkansas in deciding to issue commissions as second lieutenants in the Organized Militia of the state to all the cadet officers of the University of Arkansas at the time of their graduation and to place them on the supernumerary list of the Guard, with a view to their being appointed to fill vacancies in the active list of the Guard as they occur.

The cost, with equipment complete, of the Holbrook-Dunne field oven is \$428.36; of the Marshall field oven, \$386.51. The new Army field ranges will be ready for delivery June 10, 1910. The No. 1 range, costing \$23.75, is suitable for 111 men, while the No. 2 range, costing \$15.82, is designed for fifty men.

The Ordnance Department is experimenting with a kit wagon, which will be supplied to the Field Artillery batteries of the Organized Militia free of charge.

It is the intention to ship ammunition directly from Frankford Arsenal to each joint camp to prevent delay.

The entire series of Medical Department blanks, field service, are either obsolete or under process of revision, and it is not definitely known when the new blanks will be ready for issue. No later edition of the Manual for the Medical Department than that of 1906 is available for issue. The revised edition will not be available for issue for several months.

An ammonium solution for removing metallic fouling from rifle barrels is now being supplied to the Regular

Service by the Ordnance Department, and is, therefore, available for issue to the Organized Militia.

#### NAVY ACADEMY CLASS OF 1908.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on May 27 that of the eighty-eight members of the class of midshipmen of 1908 who failed on the recent examination for final graduation or promotion to ensign seventy-four will be carried over as deficient, to be re-examined on Dec. 7, 1910. Midshipman E. Ames, who is stationed on the scout cruiser Chester, is to be dropped. Ames, it is said, found the list of questions too hard for him, and made no effort to take the examination. His papers were sent in entirely blank. The following eight are to be dropped as deficient in more than one branch: Midshipmen Doxey, Dolan, Hickey, Hodgman, Hulings, Martin, Stevens and Wilson. Midshipman Brandt, owing to the nature of his examination, with unusual difficulties involved, will be given until May 1, 1911, for re-examination. Midshipman J. C. Hunsaker has been commissioned assistant naval constructor; Midshipman J. K. Calhoun is to be commissioned a professor of mathematics; Midshipmen S. C. La Bounty and A. E. McNeill are to be held over, owing to the absence of certain papers in their cases. The midshipmen who are to be re-examined are:

F. H. Babcock, H. A. Badt, G. C. Barnes, C. L. Best, E. G. Blakeslee, F. C. Bowerfin, W. T. Boyd, Jr., G. E. Brandt, W. D. Brereton, Jr., R. A. Burg, A. S. Carpenter, W. R. Carter, C. C. Clark, J. B. Clark, S. Cochran, M. Collins, F. J. Comerford, F. P. Conger, E. H. Connor, L. C. Davis, A. G. Dibrell, D. F. Ducey, G. A. Duncan, G. H. Emmerson, E. J. Estess, L. W. Greeno, S. O. Greig, E. Guthrie, W. LeR. Heiberg, K. Heron, K. L. Hill, D. T. Hunter, R. M. Jaeger, J. James, J. C. Jennings, L. Jordan, E. W. Jukes, J. L. Kauffman, T. C. Kinkaid, H. R. Labhardt, J. C. Latham, H. B. Le Bourgeois, W. A. Lee, Jr., C. McCauley, J. F. McClain, E. D. McCormick, E. W. McKee, C. W. Magruder, A. G. Martin, H. B. McLeary, J. D. Moore, W. R. Munroe, J. A. Nelson, A. G. Olson, H. E. Parsons, S. S. Payne, M. J. Peterson, P. J. Peyton, R. E. Rogers, A. K. Schanze, P. Seymour, J. F. Shafron, Jr., J. D. Smith, W. Smith, P. E. Spicer, L. C. Stark, A. M. Steckel, J. G. Stevens, L. S. Stewart, W. H. Stiles, Jr., E. W. Strother, R. G. Thomas, T. M. Tipton, F. T. Van Auker, A. H. Vanderhoof and G. F. Wilson.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY CHANGES.

On the resumption of academic work at Annapolis in October important changes in the complement of administrative officers will go into effect. Comdr. George R. Clark, at present commandant of midshipmen, will, upon the completion of the midshipmen's foreign cruise, be detached from the Academy and given a permanent sea command. During June, July and August the duties of commandant at the Academy will be filled by Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, at present officer in charge of buildings and grounds, and when Commander Clark is formally detached from the institution Commander Coontz will be given that berth permanently.

With the closing of the Academy for the regular term, and the consequent assignment of a number of the officers to the cruising squadron, a number of changes have been made in the departments. In addition to the assignment of Commander Coontz as commandant and head of the discipline department, the following will comprise the summer detail of the department staff at the Academy:

Discipline—Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay and Henry N. Jensen, in charge of physical training; Lieuts. Sinclair Gannon, George W. Steele, Jr., Frank D. Barry, J. M. Enoch, Fred H. Poter, W. R. Van Auker and Surg. J. A. Murphy, special duty in connection with physical training, also duty in Department of Naval Hygiene and Physiology.

Seamanship—Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, acting head of department; Lieuts. C. T. Wade and W. T. Conn, Jr., and Btln. F. Meyer.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, head of department; Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, captain Naval Academy rifle team; Lieut. T. L. Johnson, captain Navy rifle team; Lieuts. C. R. Kear and H. T. Winston, Navy rifle team; Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Chief Gun. J. P. Dempsey.

Navigation—Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell, head of department.

Marine Engineering, Naval Construction—Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, head of department; Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Offley, J. J. Raby and R. I. Curtin, Lieuts. G. W. Danforth, retired, W. B. Wells and J. S. Graham, Prof. T. W. Johnson, Chief Mach. W. R. Schofield and Chief Mach. Adam Gibson.

Mathematics and Mechanics—Prof. Stimson J. Brown, head of department.

Physics and Chemistry—Prof. N. M. Terry, head of department, and Prof. Paul J. Dashiell.

Electrical Engineering—Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston, head of department; Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn and Lieut. John W. Greenblade.

English—Prof. W. O. Stevens, acting head of department.

Modern Languages—Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham, head of department, all civilian instructors to be present during September.

Naval Hygiene and Physiology—Med. Insp. A. R. Wentworth, head of department, and Surg. J. A. Murphy.

Torpedoboot Battery, of the instruction vessels, Lieut. W. T. Conn, commanding.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Yorktown, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed to Monterey, Cal., to take part in the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of a monument to the late Commodore Sloat at that place on June 14.

Upon being placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on June 15, the Lebanon will be assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet for duty as a range ship.

The trip of the Prairie from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return, previously announced, has been postponed for the time being.

The collier Abarenda, which was placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on May 19, has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, for certain stores, and thence to the naval station, Cavite, P.I., via the Suez Canal, for duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

The U.S.S. South Carolina, which has been completing her target practice off the Capes of the Chesapeake, has been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, where the vessel will remain until July 16.

Upon the arrival of the U.S.S. Birmingham at Hampton Roads, which is expected to be in a day or two, the vessel will proceed to the navy yard, Philadelphia, for docking.

A school of advanced instruction for marines is to be opened at the naval station at Port Royal, S.C., in the charge of Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C.

The Cleveland and Chattanooga have been detached from the Asiatic Fleet. These vessels left Cavite on

May 30, and will proceed in company to the West coast, via Guam and Honolulu. Upon arrival on the coast the Cleveland will proceed to Mare Island and the Chattanooga to Bremerton.

The Albany, now at the Bremerton Yard, has been ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station via Honolulu and Yokohama. It is expected that the vessel will leave the West coast some time during the latter part of July.

According to unofficial reports, the best record yet made in the U.S. Navy in big gun target practice has been made by the new battleship South Carolina, Capt. A. F. Fechteler. With her forward turret 12-inch guns she made sixteen "bull's-eye" target hits, it is said, out of sixteen shots in four minutes and fifty-one seconds. Upon the arrival of the South Carolina at the Norfolk Navy Yard from the Southern Drill Grounds a few days since it was stated aboard the ship that the record gun work by Coxswain J. R. Edwards was made with the 12-inch guns in the vessel's No. 4 after turret. Lieut. Frank D. McMillan, officer of the deck, declined to give out details. Coxswain Edwards is in his first enlistment, and is only twenty-one years old. His home is in Roodhouse, Ill.

Assistant Secretary Beekman Winthrop has directed the various labor boards at the principal navy yards to make a careful comparison of the rates of wages paid by private manufacturing and shipbuilding firms in their vicinity with those paid by the Government to its master mechanics, foremen and quartermen in charge. The purpose is to rearrange the wage scales where they appear to be just. In the case of the Washington Navy Yard and gun factory the board is directed to extend the comparison to the wages paid in the nearby states of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware, for the reason that the manufacturing plants in the National Capital are not large enough to make a comparison fairly.

Admiral Dewey, president of the General Board of the Navy, has forwarded a report to the Secretary of the Navy as to the possibility of procuring and the economy of using Alaskan coal in the Service. In answer to the question as to whether the Alaskan coal would in case of war be of use to the Government for the Asiatic Fleet, the report states that "should this Alaskan coal be of the grade required by the Navy, the cost of mining and transportation not greatly exceeding that for coal in the Eastern states, and if he laid down in an accessible and safe Alaskan harbor with proper facilities and in quantities necessary for the fleet, it would be of advantage to the Government." Other interesting figures and data are given. The West Virginia fields supply the greater part of the coal used on the Pacific, the rest being imported from Australia. The cost of transportation of the West Virginia coal to the Pacific coast averages \$4.50 per ton; to Manila and Yokohama there is an added cost of \$2.75 per ton.

The recent trials of the battleship Michigan and the torpedoboot destroyers Plummer and Reid over a measured mile course on the Rockland and Provincetown courses show that the Rockland course, with its deeper water, is more advantageous for the speed of the battleship. It was shown that the Michigan on twenty minutes' notice could at any time increase her speed to one knot more than her contract speed of eighteen and a half knots. In the case of the destroyers there is much doubt about the advantage of deep water, the records not showing decisively until completely worked out. The next trials will be off the Delaware Capes.

Pav. Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, of the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, on account of illness, has been detached by telegraph by the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, being temporarily relieved by Paymr. Walter A. Greer, of the Naval Training Station at San Francisco.

The U.S.S. New York arrived at Naples, Italy, June 2, from Spezia and Leorn, and anchored outside of the harbor of Santa Lucia. All are reported well on board. The New York exchanged salutes with the Italian squadron, and Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne paid the customary visits to naval and civil authorities of the town. Return visits were made by Admiral Gono and other officials.

The U.S.S. Amphitrite has been ordered placed in commission in reserve, for the use of the Naval Militia of the state of Missouri, at St. Louis, Mo.

A sudden storm that sprang up while boats loaded with seamen from the U.S.S. Birmingham were on their way to shore off the African coast on April 15 cost the lives of two men. Ten officers and sixty seamen put off from the cruiser in small boats, intending to go to shore to bathe. The Birmingham was anchored about a mile out. When the boats were only halfway in a storm capsize the boats, and while it raged for twenty minutes it was a hard fight for life among the men struggling in the water. There were many displays of bravery, notably by Joel A. Davis, carpenter. Two men lost their lives despite the desperate efforts of their comrades to save them. They were William A. Jones, a coal passer, enlisted eight months ago from Knoxville, Tenn., and Ira S. Benedict, a seaman, enlisted fifteen months ago from Pennsylvania.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our Navy table on pages 1209-1211:

Chattanooga and Cleveland, sailed May 30 from Cavite, P.I.

Preston, arrived May 30 at Delaware Breakwater.

Preston, arrived May 30 at Delaware Breakwater.

Hannibal, sailed May 30 from Newport News, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H.

Vicksburg, arrived May 30 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Princeton, sailed May 31 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Bremerton, Wash.

Birmingham, arrived May 31 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul Jones, Preble and Stewart, arrived June 1 at Monterey, Cal.

Whipple, Hull and Truxtun, sailed May 31 from Santa Cruz, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

Wolverine, sailed June 1 from Detroit, Mich., for Mackinac, Mich.

Eagle, sailed May 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Portsmouth, N.H.

New Orleans, arrived May 31 at Saikwan, China.

Dubuque, arrived June 2 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.

New York, arrived June 1 at Naples, Italy.

Hist, sailed June 2 from Manzanillo, Cuba, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fortune, Grampus and Pike, arrived at Tiburon, Cal., June 2.

Whipple, Hull and Truxtun arrived at San Pedro June 2.

Justin, sailed from San Diego for Tiburon June 2.

Caesar, sailed from Newport News, Va., June 2 for New Orleans.

Hannibal, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., June 2.

Wolverine, arrived at Mackinac City June 2.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 31, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 16, 1910, vice Reid, retired.

Lieut. Wilbur G. Briggs to be a lieutenant commander from May 16, 1910, vice Wiley, promoted.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Jan. 31, 1910, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Royal E. Ingersoll, Louis C. Farley, Robert L. Irvine, Turner F. Caldwell, Walter B. Woodson and Gerald Howze.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Royal E. Ingersoll, Louis C. Farley, Robert L. Irvine, Turner F. Caldwell, Walter B. Woodson, Gerald Howze, John M. Poole, 8d, Anthony J. James, Hugh Brown, Vaughn K. Coman and William P. Gaddis.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucian Minor to be a lieutenant from May 14, 1910, vice Briggs, promoted.

Btens. Frederick Meyer and Charles F. Pime to be chief boatswains from May 16, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Btens. Peter Emery to be a chief boatswain from July 30, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Carps. Walter R. Donaldson and Arno W. Jones to be chief carpenters from Dec. 28, 1909, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mach. George Crofton to be a chief machinist from May 27, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 31, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Charles T. Owens to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Winfield Liggett, jr., to be a lieutenant.

The following named ensigns in the Navy to be lieutenants (junior grade): Winfield Liggett, jr., and John F. Atkinson.

The following named midshipmen to be ensigns: James McC. Murray, William F. Amsden, Joseph Baer, Charles O. Windsor, Francis A. L. Vossler, Forney M. Knox, Seymour E. Holliday, Chauncey E. Pugh, Herman E. Welte and Ernest G. Kittel.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 27.—Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from May 4, 1910.

Engr-in-Chief J. K. Barton, retired, commissioned an engineer-in-chief, with rank of rear admiral, on the retired list of the Navy from Dec. 22, 1908.

Capt. G. R. Clark commissioned a captain in the Navy from May 4, 1910.

Comdr. H. A. Wiley commissioned a commander in the Navy from May 4, 1910.

Lieut. R. Williams detached duty Michigan; to duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) W. E. Eberle commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensign R. C. Needham detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Minnesota.

Ensign R. S. Edwards detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Wheeling.

Ensigns J. H. Condit, E. D. Almy, M. J. Torlinski, W. E. Sherlock, Jr., H. H. Ritter, F. T. Stevenson, N. L. Nichols, S. F. Heim, C. S. Keller, E. H. Williams, L. C. Scheibla, G. M. Dallas, C. T. Osburn, C. McK. Lynch and G. N. Barker commissioned ensigns in the Navy from June 7, 1909.

P.A. Surg. E. H. Stribbourn appointed a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 4, 1910.

Chief Btens. P. Shanahan and Gun. J. H. Aigner detached duty Nebraska; to home and wait orders.

MAY 28.—Capt. E. Lloyd to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr. A. H. Scales detached duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Hartford and Olympia and in charge ships, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. J. Hood detached duty command Hartford and Olympia and ships, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion, and upon completion wait orders.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, connection fitting out Salmon, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely detached duty Thornton; to duty command Macdonough.

Ensign T. A. Thomson detached duty Dolphin; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Navy Rifle Team.

Ensign H. J. French placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 26, 1910.

Ensign B. A. Strait detached duty Porter; to duty command Stringham.

Ensign R. W. Mathewson detached duty command Shubrick; to duty command Bailey.

Midsn. H. V. Boynton detached duty command Stockton; to duty Stringham.

Midsn. A. M. R. Allen detached duty Dupont; to duty Bailey.

Chief Gun. F. H. Whitney to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. J. F. Carmody to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Corp. A. R. Hughes, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted sick leave three months.

Paymr. Clerk S. P. Vaughn appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MAY 31.—Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham detached duty as member of Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Ensign E. C. Giffen detached duty Hartford; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty connection Navy rifle team.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave two months.

Chief Btens. E. J. Norcott detached duty command Patasco; to duty in command Lebanon when placed in commission.

Chief Btens. J. McCloy detached duty Franklin; to duty Lebanon when placed in commission.

Btens. E. Allen detached duty Lancaster; to duty Lebanon when placed in commission.

Mach. G. W. Byrne detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Lebanon when placed in commission.

Paymr. Clerk O. F. Cato appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from duty on-board Maryland.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. L. P. Davis commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Smeallie commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensign V. V. Woodward detached duty Hartford; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection Navy rifle team.

Midshipman H. H. Frost detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Michigan.

Midshipman H. H. Fox detached duty Pennsylvania, and when discharged treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., granted sick leave two months.

Midshipman M. S. Brown detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Hartford.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. Maupin detached duty as assistant to officer in charge, Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y.; to duty Tacoma.

Passed Asst. Paymr. N. B. Farwell detached duty Tacoma; to duty as assistant to officer in charge, Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk H. A. Hooton appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Tacoma, revoked.

Note.—Capt. J. A. Norris, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 2, 1910.

JUNE 9.—Comdr. G. R. Slocum when discharged treat-



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ment, naval hospital, Mare Island, granted sick leave for one month.

Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn detached duty Naval Academy; to duty Georgia as ordnance officer.

Lieut. A. F. H. Yates detached duty Naval Academy, and when discharged treatment naval hospital, granted sick leave for three months.

Ensign L. E. Bratton commissioned an ensign from June 7, 1909.

Midshipman F. T. Berry detached duty Truxtun; to duty Paul Jones.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Allen detached duty naval hospital, New York; to duty navy yard, Boston, connection Navy rifle team.

P.A. Surg. W. E. Pugh, jr., to duty naval hospital, New York.

Pay Dir. J. S. Carpenter when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, granted sick leave for three months.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. O. Fitch, jr., detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia; to naval hospital, Las Animas, for treatment.

Asst. Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz detached duty navy yard, Boston, and when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, granted sick leave for three months, with permission to leave the limits of the United States.

Chief Mach. D. Purdon detached duty navy yard, New York; to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, connection Utah, and duty on board when commissioned.

Mach. C. Allen to duty navy yard, New York.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, dated Yokohama, June 1, 1910.

Comdr. H. P. Jones detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Lieut. O. F. Cooper detached duty command Asiatic Torpedo Fleet on date; to home.

Lieut. H. H. Michael detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Charleston.

Midshipman M. J. Peterson detached duty Relief; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., for treatment.

Midshipman W. A. Lee detached duty New Orleans; to duty Helena.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 26.—Capt. F. M. Eslick granted leave for one year from and including May 26, 1910.

First Lieut. Ward Ellis, appointed judge advocate of G.C.M., navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., vice Major N. H. Hall, relieved.

First Lieut. R. E. Adams to Washington, D.C., report to president, marine examining board, marine barracks, May 31, 1910.

Second Lieut. John Marston, 3d, granted twenty days' leave from and including June 3, 1910.

MAY 27.—Major M. J. Shaw and Capt. F. L. Bradman orders May 25 modified so as to report in person to the major general, commandant.

Capt. A. E. Harding orders May 25 detaching from the U.S. S. Kansas, revoked.

Second Lieut. F. R. Hoyt appointed member of G.C.M. at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., vice 2d Lieut. A. A. Vandergift, relieved.

MAY 28.—Major A. S. McLemore, A.A. and I., detached headquarters U.S.M.C., to South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va., relieving Major D. D. Porter.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., detached South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va., to report in person to the major general, commandant.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquison granted seven days' delay in reporting at headquarters U.S.M.C., in obedience to orders of May 20, 1910.

MAY 31.—Second Lieut. E. C. Williams to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., upon expiration of present leave of absence.

## S.O. 85, MAY 26, 1910, U.S.M.C.

Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen.

## G.O. 56, MAY 26, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. The designation of the rifle range formerly known as the U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Stump Neck, Chickamuxen Post-Office, Md., is changed to U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

2. The mail address is Winthrop, Md., a regular post-office having been established on the range.

3. The telegraphic address is Cherry Hill, Va., which is a Western Union office.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major Gen., Commandant.

## G.O. 57, MAY 27, 1910, U.S.M.C.

In consideration of the provisions of Par. 1, Article 1423, Navy Regulations, 1909, as amended by Changes in Navy Regulations No. 10, March 29, 1910, Par. 1 (a), G.O. No. 30, headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, May 10, 1909, is modified by striking out the last two words, "upon re-enlistment."

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major Gen., Commandant.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 27.—First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes granted five days' leave commencing June 3.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. A. K. Lukens granted thirty days' leave commencing June 21.

MAY 31.—Capt. S. M. Landrey granted sixty days' leave to commence upon the expiration of present sick leave.

JUNE 1.—First Lieut. H. W. Pope granted thirty days' leave to commence upon the reporting for duty on the Thetis of Captain Cochran.

First Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin granted an extension of fifty-five days' leave.

JUNE 3.—First Lieut. L. C. Covell detached temporarily from the Seminole, and ordered to Bay City, Mich., as inspector of construction for launch.

Capt. Commanding W. G. Ross and Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds ordered to Norfolk and Newport News on official business.

The board of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service having in charge the making up of the specifications for the two new cutters, recently authorized by Congress, consists of Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. G. C. Carmine, of the derelict destroyer Seneca, Engineer-in-Chief Charles A. McAllister and Constr. John Q. Walton and William Besselievre, jr. The new craft will each be two hundred feet long.

The cutter Apache, which recently completed her spring

overhauling in Baltimore, arrived at Washington on May 28 and took the Secretary of the Treasury and a party aboard for a cruise on Chesapeake Bay. The cutter Yamacraw has been hauled out at Charleston for minor repair work and under water cleaning. The derelict destroyer Seneca is to haul out at Wood's Hole, Mass., for a spring overhauling. The Seminole has been docked at Newport News for a general going over that will require several weeks for completion.

The shortening of the term of the cadets of the Revenue Cutter Service to two years is no longer considered necessary, and the full three years' course will hereafter be required.

Capt. of Engrs. E. G. Schwartz has been placed on the retired list of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, on account of age, by direction of the President as of June 5, 1910. Captain Schwartz served in the U.S. Navy in the Civil War as assistant engineer, and in consequence is retired with advanced rank, that of engineer-in-chief. This retirement will promote 1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. E. D. Davis and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson.

Cadet J. S. Baylis has been commissioned a third lieutenant. He is attached to the Bear, which is on an Arctic cruise.

The cutter Mohawk, which has been overhauled at Wood's Hole, Mass., has sailed for New Bedford, Mass., and will resume station at New York in a few days.

A landing party from the cutters Androscoggin and Woodbury took part in the Decoration Day parade at Portland, Me., under the command of Lieut. H. D. Hinckley.

The Itasca will leave Newport News on June 7 for the summer cruise to Europe with the cadets of the Revenue Cutter Service. These officers will serve on the Itasca during this cruise: Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, executive officer; 2d Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, navigating officer; 3d Lieut. S. V. Parker and J. J. Hutton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. N. Wood, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton and Asst. Surg. H. J. Warner. The first foreign port touched at will be Ponta Del Gada, Azores, on June 19. Portland, England, will be reached on June 29. The Itasca is scheduled to arrive at New London, Conn., on Aug. 8, making an almost complete two months' cruise.

The cutter Mohawk, which has been overhauled at Wood's Hole, Mass., has sailed for New Bedford, Mass., and will resume station at New York in a few days.

A landing party from the cutters Androscoggin and Woodbury took part in the Decoration Day parade at Portland, Me., under the command of Lieut. H. D. Hinckley.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALOUHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTICA—1st Lieut. W. K. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Arundel Cove, Md.

MACULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. On Alaska cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

MONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Caniwell. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TANOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Bering Sea cruise.

SNOWHISH—Capt. F. A. Leps. Neath Bay, Wash.

THETIS—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Galveston, Tex.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Baitport, Me.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 31, 1910.

The summer exodus has begun, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. aBl and Mrs. A. W. Gullion all leaving Tuesday evening to spend the summer at their various homes. To-morrow the 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., leaves for fourteen days' target practice at Benjamin Harrison.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of Major G. B. Duncan, gave a very handsome luncheon Tuesday afternoon for Miss Mansfield, Miss Franklin, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Longenecker, Mrs. McAndrew, Mrs. Marquart, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Roberts left last week to join Major Roberts, who is attending the Maryland United Hunts at the Pimlico, Md., track. They are expected to return June 2.

Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, who have been giving a series of little dinners, entertained on Friday last Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Major and Mrs. Roberts and Dr. Clarke. On Monday evening their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright and Miss Mitchell.

Last week Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden gave a dinner for Mrs. George Pickett and her son, Major G. E. Pickett, Pay Dept. Major and Mrs. Duncan were also guests. The last meeting of the Afternoon Bridge Club was at Mrs. Lincoln's last week, Mrs. Kent winning a pair of handsome linen pillow slips.

The contest for the regimental championship in baseball came off in the afternoon of Decoration Day, Company H winning.

Miss Alberta Wholley spent Sunday in the garrison with her parents.

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NEW YORK

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 3, 1910.

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

A great and representative audience, including the whole brigade of midshipmen, heard in the Academy chapel the baccalaureate sermon delivered to the graduates of 1910 by Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., Sunday morning, from the text: "There is no discharge in that war." Life is a war, said the Chaplain, in which there is no discharge, no leave of absence, no furlough, until the soldier in it can say, "I have fought a good fight." A man must be prepared in every part of him—in body, in mind, and in all of his intellectual faculties. Here begins the struggle to form the military character which is the rescript of the Christian character—forbearance and generosity. The greatest enemy of high character is self-indulgence. The requirements in the Naval Academy are the pledges of a self-sacrifice. It has been said that there will be no war hereafter; but there will be. It will steal upon the nation like a thief in the night. The greatest guarantee for peace is the preparation for war. Whoever graduates here and at its kindred institution know the horrors of war. But it is their duty to keep peace—the grandest object for which military character is built.

The hymns sung were "The Son of God goes forth to war," "Our fathers' God to thee," "Eternal Father strong to save, whose arm has bound the restless wave," closing with "God be with you till we meet again," pathetically affecting, for the class as a whole would never meet again when the members part after graduation. The midshipman choir, Mdsn. Robert Clark leader, sang with fine effect.

### THE MASQUERADES.

On Monday night The Masqueraders, the Academy histrionic organization, produced a strictly up-to-the-minute musical comedy, "Money Talks," written "entirely within Bancroft Hall," in a manner which awoke the enthusiasm of an audience which filled the auditorium. Not only was the book the work of midshipmen, but the lyrics and music were entirely their own composition, the cast and chorus, of both sexes, was made up of the naval lads, and they performed the entire work of staging the production and producing the elaborate scenic and electrical effects. The book was by Midsn. Robert W. Clark, Vincent Meyer, Richard S. Field and Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr. The lyrics were by Harold Dodd, Glenn A. Smith, Clark and Field. The music was composed by Glenn F. Howell, Smith, Dodd and Clark. Midsn. Ormand C. Pailthorpe did the whole work of staging and effects, including a gorgeous electrical fountain.

The play has a well sustained plot along familiar lines. "Augustus Rockerbill," a New York money king, has carried on a courtship by mail with the beautiful daughter of a rich farmer. He meets the wronged and homely and affected sister. His secretary, "Jack Barton," meets the lovely daughter and woos her under the name of his employer. A stranded theatrical company appears, whose leading lady, "Lillian Constance," is an old flame of Rockerbill. Rockerbill finally meets and wins the beautiful daughter, the secretary is soothed by the affections of Miss Constance, and the homely daughter finds solace in the arms of "Bud Sykes," a warlike hotel clerk. The most heroic acting was by Mdsn. Vincent Meyer, up to the professional standard. Midsn. Robbie Clark's dancing and singing made a great hit. Midshipman Wilbur took the part of "Marjorie," the beautiful daughter, and was the hit of the evening. Midshipman Roesch, who played football until he got too fat, was a "serenader" as "Maria Randolph," the farmer's wife. Field was very good as "Ezra Randolph," the farmer. Other comical figures were "Bud Sykes," by W. P. Brown; "Thirsty," a reporter, by H. Thompson, and "Brice," the colored porter, by J. T. Melvin. There were two choruses, both handsomely and expensively gowned; the chorus "girls" were Big, '10; Lewis, '10; Long, '10; Fulton, '12; Goodhue, '11; Martin, '12. Chorus men: Batten, '11; Cresap, '11; Capehart, '11; G. A. Smith, '11; Lavender, '12; R. D. Brown, '12.

### GRADUATION WEEK.

The reception of the Board of Visitors took place Tuesday morning upon the new parade grounds fronting Bancroft Hall. June week, during which the work of the institution is outlined by the various drills and practical exercises in the presence of the board, and which is marked by numerous social entertainments of great brilliancy, began under favorable conditions. The Battleship Fleet, in the background, made a fitting accompaniment. The members of the board were greeted with a salute of seventeen guns. They were formally received by the brigade of midshipmen, commanded by Lieut. G. W. Steele. Practical work began with a close order infantry drill, displaying fine precision and snap. The members of the board are: U.S. Senators McEnery and Wetmore; Representatives Bates, Padgett and Loud; Judge Edward O. Brown, Chicago; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica, N.Y.; Hon. Thomas P. Fiske, Shelton, Wash.; Dr. J. P. McGowan; Dr. Reginald H. Griffith, Austin, Tex.; Michael J. Donnelly, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. J. W. Dinsmore, San Jose, Cal. Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, U.S.N., is permanent secretary to the board. After the drill the board were conducted through Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's quarters and other parts of the Academy. In the afternoon there was seamanship drill, small boats performing the evolutions of a fleet; at 4:30 a reception at the residence of Superintendent Bowyer; at 6:15 dress parade, when the colors for "general excellence" were presented.

After a spirited contest for the honor of carrying the brigade colors awarded for "general excellence" in professional branches and athletics during the year, the 4th Co., commanded by Midsn. Augustine H. Gray won first place, narrowly defeating the 1st Co., commanded by Midsn. W. A. Richardson. The 7th Co., commanded by Midsn. L. A. McLaughlin, is third. Winning first place in seamanship, which carries with it 150 points, was the controlling factor in the 4th's victory. Most of the 1st's points, outside of the number gained in seamanship, were won in athletics. Earl D. Wilson, the all-around athlete who received fatal injuries in a football game, was a member of the 1st Co. and contributed a number of points for it.

Temperature of an unprecedented lowness for June interfered considerably with the attendance of visitors at the drills and exercises. Particularly was this noticeable Tuesday night, when filmy dresses and spring wrappings could not make the wearers comfortable out-of-doors. The watchmen on duty declare that flakes of snow undoubtedly fell about ten o'clock.

Two of the most interesting drills of the week inaugurated the program of Wednesday—the street riot drill and artillery drill. The riot drill was carried out by the 2d Battalion, commanded by Lieut. J. M. Enoch, Midsn. F. G. Marsh rank-

ing cadet officer, and was given with splendid snap and precision. Then the 1st Battalion, commanded by Lieut. L. B. Porterfield, Mdsn. A. R. Simpson ranking cadet officer, marched on the field as a battalion of artillery, armed with twelve 3-inch guns. After a number of well executed formal movements the battalion thoroughly shelled the position of the imaginary enemy, while an advance guard of supporting infantry began firing. The next movement was a retreat, in the face of such a force of the enemy that the guns had to be abandoned. The final movement was that of retaking the guns and putting the enemy to rout.

Wednesday afternoon was a busy and interesting one. At three o'clock there was an exhibition of rifle work at the Academy range. At no other place is better work done in small arms instruction, and the Academy has in the last few years twice produced the national champion rifle shot, the winner of the National Match at Camp Perry last year being Midsn. Herbert O. Roesch, of this year's graduating class. The Board of Visitors had a chance to see what the midshipmen can do. Rifle practice was under the direction of Lieut. T. L. Johnson and Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, and revolver work under Lieut. H. T. Winston.

An interesting event took place during dress parade Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented to Mdsn. Kervyn Bennion the loving cup offered by the society, which he had won for proficiency in seamanship and international law. Mrs. McLean made a witty address, which was warmly applauded. A number of other prizes were awarded, each handed to the midshipman who had won it by Captain Bowyer. The other presentations were: Cup presented by National Society, Sons of the Revolution, for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery, to Mdsn. Herbert O. Roesch. Sextant presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, for excellence in theoretical and practical navigation, to Mdsn. Henry E. Russell. Sword presented by the Navy Athletic Association, for best work in athletics, to Mdsn. Walter D. LaMont. Sampson trophy cup for midshipman having done the most to promote athletics, name of winner to be engraved upon it, to Mdsn. Earl D. Wilson. (Died from injuries received in a football game.)

Thursday, the last day of the drills and practical exercises, was marked by bright skies and warmer weather, and consequently a large increase in attendance by visitors. The morning began with two most attractive features—a battle drill and a physical drill to music, with rifles; the latter an entirely new feature which afforded a beautiful and interesting spectacle. The battle drill exemplified the different movements of normal attack and defense of an infantry force with Artillery supports. The brigade was divided into two battalions commanded by Lieuts. L. B. Porterfield and J. M. Enoch, while the direction of the whole was under Lieut. G. W. Steele, jr.

There was an interesting drill in gunnery under the direction of Lieut. L. H. Lacy and Chief Gun, James Donald. The members of the Board who were present were particularly interested in the workings of the Morris tubes and dotters, torpedo practice and laying mines took place off the ships' wharf, under the direction of Lieut. W. T. Conn. An exhibition of settings-up exercises and swordsmanship took place in the armory under the direction of Prof. A. J. Corbesier. The final exhibition was in mechanical engineering and naval construction, a department of which Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett is the head.

At 1:30 p.m. there was a concert of orchestral music by the Naval Academy band, at the Superintendent's residence, and at 5 p.m. the band gave a concert to the public at the lower bandstand. At 6:15 p.m., dress parade; at 9 p.m., the first class German took place in the armory.

On Friday, June 3, the graduation exercises take place in the armory at 10 a.m. Representative L. P. Padgett, of the Board of Visitors, delivers the graduation address and the Secretary of the Navy presents the diplomas. From 8:30 p.m. to midnight the farewell ball will be in full swing in the armory. Secretary Meyer left Washington on Thursday on the Dolphin for Annapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Meyer and Comdr. Philip Andrews, his military aid. They will return to Washington Saturday.

The midshipmen graduating on June 3 have been ordered to their homes to wait orders. The First, Second and Third classes will embark on Saturday for the summer practice cruise. The ships leave Annapolis on Monday next for the cruise to Europe. The organization of the brigade for the cruise was announced last Saturday. The cadet commander, ranking officer of the brigade, is Mdsn. Thomas Starr King; brigade adjutant, Joseph L. Nielson; cadet lieutenant commander, commanding 1st Battalion, Mdsn. J. J. Callaghan; adjutant, Mdsn. Edwin H. Hicks; cadet lieutenant commander commanding 2d Battalion, Mdsn. Fred S. Hatch; adjutant, Mdsn. Howard S. Jeans.

### DINNER OF NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

The annual dinner of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association took place at the Naval Academy on Thursday evening. Following the custom, the oldest graduate present, Mr. James Parker, of the class of 1852, acted as commanding officer, and the most recent graduate, Mdsn. Thomas B. Richey, '09, was adjutant. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz was toastmaster, and the toasts were: "The Naval Academy," Comdr. George R. Clark; "Graduates in Civil Life," Hon. R. B. Lowe, of Omaha, Neb.; "The Navy," Rear Admiral Aaron Ward; "Sweethearts and Wives," Lieut. John M. Enoch. Those present, by classes, were: '71, Aaron Ward; '75, R. M. Doyle; '76, S. J. Brown, W. S. Hogg; '78, G. R. Clark, H. S. Knapp, R. C. Smith; '79, Thomas Snowden, John Hood. '80, Ernest Wilkinson, P. R. Alger, T. W. Kinkaid; '81, T. L. McKee; '83, P. H. Philbin, C. J. Cross, H. A. Gillis, T. A. Shock; '84, R. L. Wernitz, P. O. Keilholtz; '85, R. E. Coontz, W. E. McKay, R. B. Howell, L. D. Ferriss, F. B. Stale, R. L. Russell, James W. Kittrell, H. H. McCord, L. Wainwright, W. W. Joyce, W. G. Miller, Albert Burnstine, J. H. Davies, J. W. Kline, Joseph Strauss, Charles M. McCormick, H. A. Bishop; '86, W. H. G. Bullard, C. C. Billings, Samuel B. Winram, George Breed, H. G. Gates, C. B. Brittain; '89, George R. Marvel, B. H. Fuller, S. M. Mullin, W. C. Cole. '90, C. B. McVay; '92, Gen. Charles F. Macklin; '93, M. E. Trench, W. N. Powelson, A. A. McKethan; '94, H. I. Cone, S. Y. Gahagan; '95, B. M. Gahagan, J. J. Rabey; '96, D. W. Wurtzbaugh; '97, H. M. Jensen, W. R. Sexton; '99, S. I. M. Major, E. B. Larimer, C. W. Cole, L. S. Sharpley, A. W. Johnson, H. M. Osterhaus.

1900, Sinclair Gannon, W. K. Wortham, H. T. Winston, C. T. Wade, F. D. Berrien; '01, J. M. Enoch, L. B. McBride; '02, W. D. Puleston, F. C. Martin, J. A. Campbell, O. C. Dowling, C. W. Early, J. P. Lauman; '03, H. D. Cooke, C. E. Brillhart; '06, W. H. Booth; '07, F. T. Van Auker; '08, T. S. Wilkinson; '09, T. B. Richey.

At the business meeting which preceded the dinner the following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Rear Admiral J. H. Upham; secretary-treasurer, Prof. D. M. Garrison; members of board of control, Capt. George E. Clark,

Comdr. R. E. Coontz, Lieut. Comdr. O. B. McVay and D. W. Wurtzbaugh, Col. R. M. Thompson, Lieut. J. M. Enoch and Prof. D. M. Garrison.

### NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

Upon recommendation of Comdr. John Hood, Secretary Meyer has addressed a letter of commendation to W. H. Peeling, ordinary seaman, of the cruiser Olympia, "for his gallant action in jumping overboard and rescuing a drowning shipmate."

Because he was just on the edge of twenty years, the maximum age, William Vincent Fox was sworn in as a midshipman on last Friday. He was given leave until June 18.

President Taft has received a copy of "The Lucky Bag," and copies were also sent to Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Rear Admiral Nicholson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

In the presence of a number of his classmates, and with Captain Bowyer accepting the tablet on behalf of the Academy, a memorial to the late Loveman Noa, of the Navy, was unveiled in Memorial Hall on Saturday morning. He was graduated in 1900, and was on the eve of receiving his commission as an ensign two years later when he was shot from ambush in one of the Philippine campaigns. Following the invocation by Chaplain H. H. Clark and the unveiling of the tablet, the memorial was presented by Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, a classmate.

Among those here for June week are Mrs. G. E. Edgerly, mother of Midshipman Edgerly; Mrs. Washburn, mother of Instructor H. C. Washburn; Mr. and Mrs. Keisker, parents of Midsn. H. E. Keisker, fourth class; the father and brother of Midsn. R. P. Hall, the five-striper of the brigade; Mr. and Mrs. Mason, parents of Midshipman Mason; Mr. and Mrs. Gillerstedt and Miss Gillerstedt, family of Midshipman Gillerstedt; Mr. and Mrs. Dale and Mr. Dale, family of Midshipman Dale; Mrs. Merrill, mother of Midshipman Merrill; Captain Bradley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bradley, parents of Midshipman Bradley.

Midsn. Vincent P. Erwin, of Kansas, has been chosen captain of the Naval Academy baseball team of 1911. He played in the infield during the season, finishing the year at second base. He also played quarterback on the football team after the accident to Earl D. Wilson last fall. He is a brother of "Red" Erwin, the famous West Point guard of a few years ago.

The four fourth classmen who last week took a "joy ride" on a handcar were given each forty demerits.

Mdsn. Harold E. Saunders, of Michigan, stands at the head of the fourth class; Garland Fulton, Miss., leads the second class; and George A. Andres, of Mich., is first in the third class.

### THE ARMY WINS AT BASEBALL.

Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1910.

The Army triumphed Saturday afternoon when the baseball nine of the Military Academy won from the representatives of the Naval Academy by 2 to 0 in distinctly the best played game of the nine in which the representatives of the Services ashore and afloat have engaged. The Navy's weakness at the bat was again manifest and was the primary cause of the defeat. However, West Point's fielding was perfect, its work on the bases snapper, and it secured a clean-cut victory in every department of the game. Though Anderson, the Navy's big left-hander, pitched a game to be proud of, the honors were with Hyatt, the soldier twirler, who allowed but two singles.

The visitors scored singles in the first and eighth. Lyman led off by waiting for four bad ones and Anderson sacrificed him to second with a nice bunt to the Navy Anderson, Lyman taking third on the throw and scoring on Whiteside's single. In the eighth inning Surles singled over second, and Milliken hit to Anderson, Surles taking third by a great slide under Anderson. Ulloa hit to Osborne, the latter muffed, and Surles easily reached home.

No Navy player reached second except in the seventh inning, when, after two were out, Callaghan was hit and Osborne passed. Hyatt threw to second and hit Seibert, who was running for Callaghan, on the leg. Seibert took third and Osborne second, but Metz hit to Milliken and was thrown out. In the ninth the Army had men on second and third, with two out, but Milliken fanned.

The Army infeld, which was not thought to be fast, covered itself with glory and had a shade the better of it on the Navy players. Whiteside, at third, was the particular star. Gillam and Erwin did good work for the Navy, but Abbott had almost nothing to do, and his slowness in touching Surles in the eighth inning contributed to the Army's second run. Osborne made a fine play in the fifth inning when he threw Cook out at first on his hit to right field.

It was recalled that Hyatt, of the Army, received a meritorious discharge here two years ago, when he came to Annapolis as a plebe twirler on a team which had been disorganized by unexpected orders to graduate the first class earlier than anticipated. His team was beaten by 16 to 5, the biggest score ever made in the series, but he has had his fill of revenge since. He has pitched two winning games against his naval rivals, and was quarterback on the football team which defeated the midshipmen in 1908, the last game played. The game Saturday occupied a place by itself in the history of the contests, the "classiest" article of ball ever put up by the Service teams against each other. The game is always desperately fought, but signs of nervousness are generally evident. Saturday the teams played like seasoned veterans. The game was the first in which the losers have been blanked, and the score was the lowest by which the winners have ever taken the victory. The Army has now won six games and the Navy but three.

The numbers in attendance was estimated at six thousand. The seating arrangements were as good as it was possible to make them, and nearly everyone was comfortably seated. The game was an interesting social affair, as well as an athletic event. It attracted many officers of the Army and Navy, as well as a brilliant assembly from over the country, Washington and Baltimore yielding a particularly large quota. A special wire carried every play to West Point, while the news was transmitted by wireless to the Army and Navy Club in Washington. Two interesting features of the game were the march of a squad of midshipmen with the Academy banner in front of the crowd, and the chasing of the Navy goat around the bases, a traditional propitiation which appears to work with but moderate success. The visitors were the special guests of the brigade of midshipmen, and that night a hop was given in their honor. The score:

Army.					Navy.						
A.B.	H.	P.	A.	E.	A.B.	H.	P.	A.	E.		
Lyman, c.....	3	1	5	1	0	Erwin, 2b.....	4	0	2	2	0
Anderson, r.f.....	3	0	2	0	0	Gillam, s.....	4	0	3	3	1
Whiteside, 3b.....	4	0	1	8	0	Abbott, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	1
Harrison, 2b.....	4	2	4	0	0	Callaghan, c.....	1	0	5	2	0
Cook, 1b.....	4	0	12	0	0	Osborne, r.f.....	2	0	3	1	1
Surles, l.f.....	3	1	1	0	0	Metz, l.f.....	3	0	1	0	0
Milliken, s.s.....	3	0	0	3	0	Battle, c.f.....	3	1	2	0	0
Ulloa, c.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	Seibert, 1b.....	3	0	1	0	0
Hyatt, p.....	2	0	2	4	0	Anderson, p.....	3	1	0	5	0
Totals .....	29	4	27	11	0	Totals .....	27	2	27	13	3
Army .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-2
Navy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Runs (Army)—Lyman, Surles. Stolen bases—Surles, 2; Callaghan. Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Army; Milliken. Struck out—By Anderson, 4; by Hyatt, 4. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 3; off Hyatt, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hyatt (Callaghan, 2). Umpire in chief—Brennan. Field umpire—Moran. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 29, 1910.

Thursday, May 26, Mrs. M. H. Shute entertained at a luncheon in honor of her sister, Mrs. F. F. Wing. The guests included Mmes. Appel, Williams, Blatchford, Wells, Carnahan, Tanner, Myer, Chushing, Ekridge, Green, Persons, Black, Van Horn, Outrer, Palmer, Tompkins, Steever, Smith, Brant,

Fuger, McCleave, Misses Williams, Mrs. Fernandez, Miss Davis, and Mrs. McAdams, Miss McAdams, and Mrs. Abbott, John Gill, Brewster, Barber and Miss Gill, of Cheyenne. Mrs. McAdams entertained at five hundred, May 28, in honor of her guest, Miss McAdams. Miss Fernandez won first prize. Others playing were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. Brunzell, Miss Blackburn, Miss Williams, Miss Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Tanner were hosts at a dinner Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn, Miss Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. John Gill and Miss Gill, of Cheyenne, and Lieut. Edwin M. Watson and John Reardon.

Much interest has been taken lately in polo and baseball. Fair days the field and various diamonds are occupied. Lieutenants Holderness, Lykes, Erwin and Engle will leave June 3 for Denver to play the Denver polo team.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 1, 1910.

The baseball game on Saturday, May 28, was thoroughly enjoyed by the officers, cadets and people from the surrounding countryside, when they assembled in the new gymnasium to see the Paragon automatic baseball score board reproduce the Army-Navy game. Every move of the game was closely watched and the excitement intense, thrilled individuals yelling at the score-board players to "come on," "strike him out." The band played, the cadets cheered, and when the last play was recorded and the score stood 2-0, in the Army's favor, the joy ran high. After the game a hop took place in Cullum Hall, given in the afternoon because of the play which took place in the evening. A clever and witty play, splendidly acted before an audience which filled Cullum Hall. The cast was as follows:

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram": Frank Fuller, Lieut. Donavin; Jack Temple, Lieut. Richardson; Captain Sharpe, Chaplain Travers; John Brown, a hair dresser, Lieut. Riggs; Wigson, butler of Mrs. Temple, Lieut. Russell; Mrs. Jack Temple, Mrs. Brooke; Dorothy, Miss Louise Larned; Mrs. Frank Fuller, Miss Katherine Tillman; Mrs. John Brown (Christian name, "Martha"), Mrs. Riggs.

Decorations Day brought the usual crowd to West Point, and the day began delightfully, to turn into a stormy, raw afternoon. A tennis match took place in the morning between the team from the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and the West Point officers' team. The 7th Regiment easily defeated the West Point representatives in a series of four singles and two doubles. The summary is:

Singles: Walter Merrill Hall, 7th Regt., defeated Col. W. A. Bethel, West Point, 6-3, 6-4; Robert T. Bryan, 7th Regt., defeated Lieut. C. S. Sinton, W.P., 3-1, unfinished; L. H. Fitch, 7th Regt., defeated Lieut. S. Honeycutt, W.P., 6-2, 8-6; Arthur S. Cragin, 7th Regt., defeated Lieut. A. E. Mitchell, W.P., 6-3, 6-1.

Doubles: King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin, 7th, defeated Col. W. A. Bethel and Major J. N. Carson, W.P., 6-4, 6-3; Robert T. Bryan and Morris S. Clark, 7th, defeated Lieut. C. S. Sinton and Lieut. S. Honeycutt, W.P., 6-3, 6-4.

A la crosse match was played during the tennis between the cadets and Stevens. The blackest, heaviest storm came next and lasted until three o'clock, when a little bit of sunshine sent players and people out to see one of the most enjoyable games of every season with the baseball team from the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and one from the cadets. The game lasted until the fifth inning with the score 3-1, in favor of the 7th, when the 7th first base man, Walbridge, in running to first, slipped and fell, breaking both bones in his leg. He was borne from the field plucking waving his cap in response to the cheer given for him. The game was called because of this accident. It was the first game for the Appleton shield. Later the corps gave a review in honor of the 7th.

The corps appeared to-day in "white," and that fact alone reminds us that June is here; the weather is cold, and in the changes of the arrival and departure of the Board of Visitors in May, those who remember miss the gay old time June and have a longing for the festivities of those other times.

Mrs. Clous has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Larned for the past week. Miss Scott returned last week from Panama.

The appearance of Curtiss in his great aeroplane flight, on the morning of May 29, caused great excitement. "Call to quarters" had sounded when the aeroplane was first seen from the observatory, and under the regulations the cadets were not allowed to leave barracks. But the authorities recognized the importance of the event by having an order hastily published allowing the cadets to watch the flight from the parade ground. In a few minutes the entire corps was assembled on Trophy Point, where the guns point north to Newburg and a good view could be had. An unexpected short cut taken by Curtiss sent the cadets stampeding to a better viewpoint on the terrace of Cullum Hall. Curtiss was flying low, so the aeroplane seemed very near, within "sounding distance," at least. Five hundred vizzored caps flew into the air, and 500 voices sounded off a "lone corps yell"—"Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, West Point, West Point, Army! Curtiss, Curtiss, Curtiss."

A tablet in commemoration of the late Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A., suggested by the class of 1888, U.S.M.A., and one to Dr. Francis Lieber, will be unveiled at the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, N.J. The tablet is now being erected in the chapel of the school and is the first memorial of this character to be placed in this building. It is a handsome bronze structure, backed with green mottled Italian marble, and will harmonize with the decorations of the interior of the chapel. Lieutenant Michie was killed at Santiago, Cuba, on July 1, 1898. He graduated at the Lawrenceville School in 1888 and at West Point in 1892. Dr. Francis Lieber also graduated at Lawrenceville in 1888, and served as a contract surgeon during the Spanish War, and died of fever as the result of exposure on Oct. 11, 1898.

The first class at the Military Academy are shortly to unveil a tablet in memory of their classmate, the late Eugene Alexis Byrne, who was killed last October in a football game between the cadet eleven and that of Harvard. The tablet, which is of Carrara marble, will be placed on one of the Academy buildings. The border is of laurel leaves and about the hilt of a sword of the classic period is twined a wreath of ivy. The sculptor was Henry Hering, of New York.

The graduating class visited the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds on May 28, and were shown the workings of the heavy ordnance, etc., there. Lieut. Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., was in charge, and he had with him Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C.; Lieut. N. B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art.; Lieut. George R. Allin, 6th Field Art., and Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, C.A.C.

## GRADUATION PROGRAM.

The program of events scheduled to take place during the next few days, including the graduation exercises, is as follows:

June 4—Review and inspection, 1:25 p.m. Guard mounting. Baseball game with Bucknell, 3 p.m. Cadet hop, 8:30 to 10:40 p.m.

June 6—Machine gun, mountain artillery and pack train drill on target range, 3:40 p.m.

June 7—Squadron review, inspection and drill, 3:40 p.m. Cadet hop, 8:30 to 10:40 p.m.

June 8—Baseball game with Colgate, 3:30 p.m. Night exercises, searchlight and night drill for coast artillery, 8:30 p.m.

June 9—Military gymnastics, in gymnasium, fourth class, 11 a.m. Outdoor military calisthenics, 3:40 p.m. Cadet hop, 8:30 to 10:40 p.m.

June 10—School of the trooper in riding hall, 10 a.m. Exercises in military signaling and field telegraphy, 3:40 p.m. Sub-caliber practice, coast artillery, 4:20 p.m.

June 11—Outdoor field meet, 9 a.m. Review (and inspection), 1:25 p.m. Cadet hop, 8:30 to 10:40 p.m.

June 12—Dedication of new cadet chapel, 10:30 a.m. Pontoon bridge building, 10:30 a.m.

June 13—Field artillery drill, 3:40 p.m.

June 14—Tent pitching, 3:40 p.m. Exercise in practical military engineering, 4:30 p.m. Graduation parade, 6 p.m. Graduation hop, 8:15 p.m. to 1 a.m.

June 15—Graduation exercises, 10:30 a.m.

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The graduation exercises will be held in Cullum Hall, which is a memorial to General Cullum, overlooking the Hudson north of the Officers' Club. Secretary of War Dickinson is expected to deliver the diplomas.

Immediately following the graduation exercises the cadets will go into camp for the summer. This year the camp will be known as "Camp Hawkins," in memory of the late Brig. Gen. Hamilton Smith Hawkins, U.S.A., commandant of cadets from 1888 to 1902.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 3, 1910.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at the first outdoor field meet held on June 3. The meet included all the troops of the district, with track and field events, competitive drills, and a boat race between the two mine companies, the 135th and 165th.

Scores of the baseball league during the week follow: 82d and 135th, at Fort Totten, on May 25, won by 82d Co., 11 to 5; at Fort Schuyler the 114th Co. was defeated by the 18th, 12 to 2; while at Totten, on May 28, the 18th took another victory from Totten when it defeated the 167th by twenty-three runs, the latter company throwing up the game in the ninth inning. The 87th defeated the 81st Co. by a score of 12 to 6, while the 82d, in its second game with the 135th, defeated the latter by a score of 19 to 1. On May 28 a picked team from the cruiser Tacoma, now at the New York Navy Yard, came to the post with about two hundred bluejacket rosters, on a naval retreat, only to be defeated by the 87th Co. by a score of 12 to 5. The sailors put up a good game and expect to pay a return visit.

Capt. Julius T. Duncan, 3d Cav., recruiting officer, New York city, and Mrs. Duncan will spend the summer months at Fort Totten, a welcome addition to the rather depleted garrison.

The gunners' board, which has been in session for the past three weeks, has completed its work, and a very good showing has been made by the command in the number of first and second-class gunners qualifying.

The troops participating in the Memorial Day parade left the post on the steamers Johnson and Meigs on Monday last in a thunderstorm, but the weather cleared in time for the parade in New York and the men were back early in the afternoon.

A new automobile route has been established between the fort and Whitestone, connecting with all trains. The new enterprise is fostered by Electrician Sergeant Mills, and the new car has met with immediate success.

The post is richer by the acquisition of a new gasoline fire engine, supplied by the Quartermaster Department. The new machine was tested and found to answer admirably all requirements. It is understood it is the type adopted by the Army for better protection against fire loss at Army posts. Mr. George Martin, the postmaster at Fort Totten, who was painfully injured in a runaway accident three weeks ago, has fully recovered. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blicke and little daughter were the guests of Master Electrician Wetherholt, their son-in-law, for the last week-end, at the post, en route from Pittsburgh, their home, to the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Buell, of Bayside, gave an engagement reception in honor of Miss Allis, of Bayside. Attending from Fort Totten were Capt. and Mrs. Carroll Power, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Mitchell, Miss Stockdale, Lieut. Philip H. Worcester and John P. Smith. Mr. Frank Denton, of New York, was the guest of Lieutenant Worcester on Wednesday last. Mrs. Robert T. Oliver and son, the family of Dental Surgeon Oliver, now on the post, spent several days here last week. Mr. Robert Stebbins, brother-in-law of Capt. James B. Mitchell, spent Sunday and Memorial Day at the fort.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 1, 1910.

Mrs. and Miss Crookshanks arrived here last week and are the guests of their cousin, Chaplain Brander. Major and Mrs. Foltz entertained informally at dinner last Wednesday evening. The Misses Garrard entertained at bridge and five hundred last Wednesday evening. There were eight tables, and among the guests were the Misses Taylor, Briggs, Brander, Williams, Langfitt, Baird, Howard, Holbrook and Tate, Captains Andrews, Barnhardt, Locke and Bailly, Lieutenants Moose, Tate, Brabson and Sultan, Messrs. Gilman, Lyman, Holbrook, Sheridan, Thomas and Dr. Maguire.

Miss Bessie Taylor, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, spent last Wednesday evening as the guest of the Misses Garrard. Miss Baird spent the night as Mrs. Gilman's guest. Lieutenants Tate, Overton and MacNeil left for Baltimore on Thursday to get their horses accustomed to the racetrack at Pimlico. Lieutenant Moose had his horse "Ned" entered in the races, but a few days before it got a lame shoulder and couldn't run.

Capt. and Mrs. Horn gave a dinner for six on Friday, afterward taking their guests to the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt also entertained at dinner Friday evening. Miss Florence Stewart spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. Gilman. The last hop of the season was given on Friday evening. There were a great many people from Washington present.

They have begun work on the Administration building, and when finished it will have enlarged the hop room forty-seven feet. Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Tate's sister, returned to the post Friday after an absence of several weeks. On Saturday there was a general exodus of officers from the post, some going to the races at Pimlico and others to see the Army beat

the Navy at the baseball game at Annapolis. Those going to the races were: Colonel Trent, Major Foltz, Captains Barnhardt, Moose, Andrews, Lieutenants Shepherd, Brabson and Moose, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, the Misses Garrard, Chaplain and Miss Brander, Miss Crookshanks, Captains Lindsey, Newbill, Smith, Lieutenants Foster, Tremaine, Howze and Dr. Maguire went to the game at Annapolis.

Mrs. Tremaine entertained a few children last week in honor of her son, "Dee's," fifth birthday. Mrs. W. B. Lane arrived Saturday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Garrard. Mrs. Reilly was quite badly hurt the other day; while crossing the Aqueduct bridge her carriage was hit and turned over by a heavy wagon. Lieutenant Chaffee, who has been on the march with the officers from the War College, returned Monday. Mrs. Smith had Miss Marie Newton as her guest at luncheon on Monday.

There were thousands of people out here on Sunday and Decoration Day on their way to and from Arlington Cemetery and a continual stream of carriages and automobiles. Monday afternoon the exercises at Arlington began at one o'clock. Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, made a very good speech. Mr. Terry, from Annapolis, was the guest of Lieutenant Smith for Friday night. Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz leave to-day for New York, to sail Saturday for Gibraltar. Dr. Maguire will leave this afternoon for his home in Boston to spend ten days. Miss Williams will leave for Philadelphia this afternoon, to be gone until September or October.

## BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., June 1, 1910.

The 151st Company left Fort Revere at noon yesterday, in command of Lieut. G. R. Norton, for station at Fort Andrews, to occupy the fine new barracks that was finished last winter.

On Memorial Day six squads from Fort Revere, commanded by Lieut. G. R. Norton, escorted the veterans from Pemberton to Hull Cemetery. Musician Linke sounded taps.

Mrs. F. S. Long gave a picnic luncheon at Jordan Farm on the 30th. Those present were Mrs. W. C. Davis and two children; Mrs. R. W. Newton, Mrs. S. A. Thompson, Wade, Gladys and Mabel Gatchell. Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., was the dinner guest of Gen. Thomas H. Matthews at his home in Wollaston last week. Other guests were Gen. John C. Black, William H. Olin, Secretary of State, and J. Stearns Cushing, of the Governor's council. On Saturday evening Col. and Miss Patterson entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett.

On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, of Fort Banks, entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. U. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. and Miss Mosby and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett. On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. Newton gave a farewell dinner at Fort Revere for Lieut. G. R. Norton. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Jewell, and Miss Marie Long.

A masquerade dance was given in the armory at the Boston Navy Yard by the officers of the yard for the officers on the ships temporarily in Boston Harbor. Capt. and Mrs. Fremont received, and more than a hundred guests were present. Supper was served at midnight. Shortly after the conclusion of the dance a fire in the lumber yards, near the Charlestown bridge, a short distance from the navy yard, drew the guests to the scene while still attired in dance costume. Several dinners were given both at the yard and on the ships to the out-of-town guests. Those from the harbor were Col. and Miss Patterson, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Miss Mosby, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe, Miss Ruth Ridgeway, Lieutenant Lyon and Miss Marie Long.

Mrs. and Miss Mosby, mother and sister of Mrs. Jewell, arrived at Fort Banks on Saturday for a visit. Capt. and Mrs. Jewell entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. Sidney Smith Lee, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Harold Jones, of New York city. Lieutenant Mather, of Fort Constitution, spent Sunday with Lieutenant Norton at Fort Revere. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and Capt. and Mrs. Storek. Miss Mary Hull, who has been the guest of Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, has returned to Savannah. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie have returned from a fifteen days' leave.

On Monday afternoon a party went from the Charlestown Navy Yard to see the circus in Boston. Those attending were Misses Jessie and Juliette Fremont, McLuth, Dorothy Catlin, Marie Long, Lieutenants Stokes, Robbins, Raynor, Wertenbaker, Morgan, Muir, Carter, Nimits, Ensign Hinkamp, Midshipman Beardsall and Mr. Williams. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carter. After the roller skating at the navy yard, Monday evening, Major and Mrs. Catlin entertained informally at supper for Misses Fremont, Miss Long, Lieutenants Morgan, Robbins, Muir, Nimits, Ensign Hinkamp, Midshipman Beardsall, Mr. Sumner Williams and Miss Dorothy Catlin.

Mrs. Robert H. Patterson returns to Fort Banks from Annapolis this week. She has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jessup, since the holidays. Col. and Miss Patterson entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mr. Jack Selfridge, Mr. George Barnell, Mr. Roberts and Midshipman Rutter. Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson, of Fort Revere, have gone to Lansing, Mich., on a short leave. Capt. and Mrs. Fremont, of the navy yard, went on a 300-mile automobile trip Monday. Miss Marie Long, of Fort Revere, spent the week-end at the navy yard with Miss Dorothy Catlin. On Sunday Mrs. Ridgeway, Mrs. Cosam Bartlett, Lieutenants Pierce and Lyon, of Fort Andrews, had dinner at the Pemberton Inn. The new Quartermaster steamer has arrived at Boston and

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will be placed on the passenger schedule for the harbor forts. Lieutenant Morgan, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on the receivingship Wabash on Tuesday for Miss Jessie Fremont, Miss Juliette Fremont, Miss Catlin, Miss Long, Paymaster Goodhue, Dr. Thomas, Midshipman Beardall, chaperoned by Mrs. Carter.

In view and hearing of 2,000 United States marines and sailors the Rev. Augustine D. Malley, on Sunday morning, celebrated low mass on the quarterdeck of the new battleship, North Dakota, which is moored at the Charlestown yard; the first time at the station, so far as known, that mass has been celebrated on the exposed deck of a warship. The congregation consisted of officers, marines and sailors from the thirty ships in port, the historic receivingship Wabash and the station marine barracks. Every foot of space on the quarterback was occupied and hundreds found locations on the bridge's and military masts and in the rigging. Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Harris, of Fort Andrews, were the guests of the officers at the Watertown Arsenal at dinner on Sunday. Secretary Meyer, of the Navy, inspected the new Dreadnought, North Dakota, on Tuesday at the Charlestown yard.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 30, 1910.

Thursday night Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein were hosts at a very pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinlan, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Mudd, Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster entertained with a supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Gregory. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein, Captain Robertson, and Lieutenant Mitchell. Lieutenant Errington was absent from the post attending the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of Missouri at Hannibal, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday.

Friday night the Officers' Club entertained the ladies of the post with dancing, billiards, pool and bridge; light refreshments were served, and music was furnished by the post orchestra. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Mabey and Lieut. and Mrs. Errington attended the grand opera at Delmar Garden. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory and Captain Robertson took dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club, went to the theater and had supper at McKeague's. Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Mabey were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Errington for dinner. Lieut. R. W. Bryan, Med. Corps, arrived Saturday and is staying with Capt. and Mrs. Mabey. Thursday night Lieutenants Errington and Mitchell were the guests at a banquet given by the officers of the 1st Missouri National Guard, on which occasion Capt. Roger S. Fitch, of Fort Leavenworth, delivered a lecture. Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster and Lieutenant Blakely took dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club, and went to see Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" at the Olympic.

Tuesday and Wednesday the band was absent from the post to attend the band congress held at Arcadia, Mo. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Mabey were hosts at a dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club; their guests from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Errington. After the dinner the guests were entertained with a theater party at the Columbia. Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Mabey took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of St. Louis.

Thursday the 16th Company played and defeated the 27th Company in an exciting baseball game of fourteen innings. Monday and Friday nights open air concerts were given by the post band.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 31, 1910.

Fort Norfolk, kindly tendered for the occasion by Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, was well filled Saturday afternoon and evening by officers of this station and their families and many civilians to witness the Ben Greer players in "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," under the auspices of Great Bridge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the proceeds to be devoted to restoring historic tombstones in old St. Paul's churchyard, Norfolk; the most notable one being to Elizabeth, wife of Col. Nathaniel Bacon, president of the Virginia Council, and cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, the patriot of 1675.

Miss Mary Carrington Galt entertained at luncheon Thursday for her guest, Miss Watkins, of Charlotte Court House, Va. Mrs. Isaac W. Kite was hostess for her bridge club at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, Friday. Mrs. Frank Cooke, Mrs. Albert Winterhalter and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller won prizes, jeweled hatpins, and a dainty lace jabot. Wednesday evening Capt. James H. Glennon and the officers of the ship entertained at a dance on the U.S.S. Virginia for Miss Margaret Parker. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Glennon, Capt. and Mrs. James P. Parker, Mrs. Henry Hough and Miss Parker.

Capt. and Mrs. Winterhalter entertained at dinner on the Louisiana Tuesday evening for Surg. and Mrs. Kite, Miss Anita Kite, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and Lieutenant Frankenberger. Miss Reynolds entertained at luncheon on the U.S.S. Franklin Wednesday for her guest, Miss Esther Byrnes, when covers were laid for eleven.

Mrs. Henry Hough, who has been spending the past month at the Lynnhaven, left Saturday for New York and thence for Europe. Rear Admiral Marshall has returned from New York. Miss Margaret Parker left Thursday for Annapolis. Mrs. Lamar, of Jacksonville, Fla., is the guest of her son, Paymr. W. W. Lamar, at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moses have as their guests in the yard, Mrs. Frank Calloway and daughter, of Atlanta, Ga.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BESSON.—Born at Detroit, Mich., May 30, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., a son, Frank Shaffer Besson, Jr.

DAVIS.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 18, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th U.S. Inf.

FRITH.—Born May 27, 1910, a son, Robert Edward Frith, Jr., to the wife of Capt. Robert Edward Frith, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

HUGHES.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 24, 1910, a daughter, Marian Steelman, to the wife of Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th U.S. Cav.

LAWSON.—Born on May 15, 1910, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., a daughter, Mary Katherine Halliday, to the wife of Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th Field Art., U.S.A.

### MARRIED.

ATKISSON—BLACK.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 2, 1910, Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Marie Black.

CLASBY—WILSON.—At Redwood City, Cal., May 21, 1910, Miss May Wilson, daughter of Post Comdr. Sergt. and Mrs. Henry Wilson, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. William J. Clasby, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal.

MADDUX—OLIVER.—At Charlottesville, Va., May 20, 1910, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine R. Oliver.

MAYO—STOTENBURG.—At Washington, D.C., June 1, 1910, Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Laura Annosley Stotenburg.

McKIE—EDSON.—At Washington, D.C., June 1, 1910, Lieut. John W. McKie, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Florella Edson.

NICHOLS—KUHUS.—At Catonsville, Md., June 1, 1910, Ensign Newton L. Nichols, U.S.N., and Miss Ella Vincent Kuhus.

SANDS—FULLAM.—At Newport, R.I., May 28, 1910, Miss Marianna Fullam, daughter of Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., to Mr. Austin Ledyard Sands.

SCHMIDT—DILLON.—At Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 23, 1910, Sergt. John Schmidt, drum corps, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Dillon.

VENABLE—McHARG.—At Stamford, Conn., June 1, 1910, Paymr. George R. Venable, U.S.N., and Miss Marian Adelaide McHarg.

WADLEIGH—REMEY.—At Washington, D.C., June 1, 1910, Miss Mary Remy, daughter of Rear Admiral George O. Remy, U.S.N., to Capt. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., son of Rear Admiral George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N.

### DIED.

COMSTOCK.—Died at New York city, May 29, 1910, Brevet Major Gen. Cyrus Ballou Comstock, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired.

MURRAY.—Died at Rolla, Mo., May 23, 1910, Mrs. Mary Biddle Halpin Murray, grandmother of Mrs. A. F. H. Yates, wife of Lieutenant Yates, U.S.N., in her seventy-second year.

NORRIS.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 2, 1910, Capt. John A. Norris, U.S.N., retired.

RAMSAY.—Died at her home, 30 Kay street, Newport, R.I., May 27, 1910, Anne Morris Ramsay, widow of Lieut. Col. Joseph Gales Ramsay, 17th U.S. Art., and mother of Major William G. Ramsay, 1st U.S.V. Engineers, and Dr. George Douglas Ramsay.

RHOADES.—Died at Flushing, N.Y., May 26, 1910, John Van A. Rhoades, son of Med. Dir. Archibald C. Rhoades, U.S.N., retire.

RICE.—Died at Bakersfield, Cal., May 17, 1910, 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, U.S.A., retired.

WREN.—Died on June 1, 1910, Annie Wren, wife of William J. Wren, chief carpenter, U.S.N. Funeral from her late residence, 881 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday, June 4, at 9:30 a.m.; thence to St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby avenues. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard on duty at the officers' camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, from May 19 to 23, speak very highly of the officers of the Army in charge and their methods of imparting instruction. The Philadelphia Inquirer, in speaking of the camp, said: "During the entire period of the camp the course of studies and practical application kept the participants busy from reveille to midnight. There was no letup on either side. Teachers and students went into the game with enthusiastic ardor, each showing the other traits enhancing the growing mutual respect. Upon the conclusion of the work, and amid the good-byes, there was a very evident mutual wish that they would again be brought together. Major Barth, the senior instructor from the Army, in answer to a query as to that which most impressed him in the conduct of the camp, tersely said: 'The enthusiasm and intelligence of these officers and the sacrifice they make are amazing.' We refer to this camp on page 1199 of this issue.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Howard S. Williams, late captain of Light Battery C, Field Art., Penn. N.G., to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, and assigned to duty with the 1st Brigade, vice Nuss, relieved at his own request, owing to physical disability. The new quartermaster was appointed first lieutenant and quartermaster June 16, 1898, in Light Battery F, the provisional organization during the Volunteer service of Battery C in that year. When Battery C was again in the state service, March 30, 1899, he was appointed its quartermaster; was elected first lieutenant of the battery April 14, 1903, and captain Oct. 21, 1904, retiring from active duty upon the expiration of his commission in 1909.

The New Jersey National Guard rifle match was won at Sea Girt, N.J., May 30, 1910, by the 2d Regiment team, whose members scored 1,306 points out of a possible 1,800. The successful team was composed of Major Martin, Captain Silvester, Lieutenant Farr, Sergeant Mayer, Sergeant Dabb and Sergeant Silvester. Other scores were: 2d Troop, 1,226; 1st Regiment, 1,246; 3d Regiment, 1,236; 4th Regiment, 1,287; 5th Regiment, 1,172; Signal Corps, 982.

The following officers of the Army will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated to accompany the troops of Cavalry of Michigan on practice marches: 1st Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., to arrive June 1, 1910, at Detroit, Mich., to accompany Troop B; 2d Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th Cav., to arrive June 19, 1910, at South Haven, Mich., to accompany Troop A.

It having been reported to the commander-in-chief that Co. E, 2d Inf., N.G.N.J., stationed at Trenton, is inefficient, the said company was on May 24 disbanded.

Decorations for long service to officers of the Minnesota National Guard have been awarded as follows: Fifteen years to Capt. Carl C. Weaver, 3d Inf.; ten years to Capt. William H. Hatcher, military storekeeper, Gen. Staff, and to Capt. Arthur E. Clark, Jr., of St. Paul.

Brevet Major Gen. Nelson H. Henry, formerly adjutant general, N.G.N.Y., who was sworn in as Surveyor of the Port of New York on June 1, was agreeably surprised, upon reaching his home in New York city after his official duties on May 28, to find a full polished brass desk set of twelve pieces, of most artistic set, a token of esteem from the officers, clerks and employees at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, the headquarters of General Henry when in the city. The desk set had been left at the house of the General by Brevet Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, A.G., who has been connected with the Guard since Jan. 20, 1863. The inscription of the set bore the following inscription: "To Gen. Nelson H. Henry, the Adjutant General, N.Y.F. From officers,

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clerks and employees, New York State Arsenal, May 31, 1910.' Upon all the several pieces are copies of the insignia of the various departments and branches of the Service, both National Guard and Naval Militia. The present is very useful, as well as reminding.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Cos., Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, National Guard, state of Washington, will participate in coast defense exercises with the Regular forces in the Puget Sound Artillery District from July 10 to 20. The 2d Infantry, together with Co. A, Signal Corps, and Troop B, Cav., and Medical Corps, will participate in a joint encampment with the Regular forces at American Lake, Wash., during the period of Aug. 15 to 26.

Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d U.S. Inf., will inspect seven companies of the Kentucky Militia recently mustered in, and will proceed at the proper time to the following places to make the inspections indicated: Vine Grove, Ky., Co. F, 3d Inf., June 6; Grayson, Ky., Co. A, 2d Inf., June 7; Booneville, Ky., Co. I, 2d Inf., June 8; West Liberty, Ky., Co. L, 2d Inf., June 9; Harlan, Ky., Co. B, 2d Inf., June 11; Barboursville, Ky., 1st Separate Co., June 13; Jackson, Ky., Co. F, 2d Inf., June 14.

Judge R. B. Seay, of the Dallas, Tex., District Criminal Court, on June 1, refused bail on habeas corpus proceedings to Sergt. J. D. Manley, who, while on guard, ran his bayonet into and killed Assistant County Clerk Louis Reichenstein, when the latter refused to keep back in the crowd, during the visit of President Taft to Dallas in October, 1909. Manley has been in jail ever since. The Texas National Guard is standing by him in his trial for murder.

Skilled riflemen of the National Guard of New York begin competitive shooting June 4 at Sea Girt, N.J., for places on the team to represent the state in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, O., next August. This practice will be held every other Saturday until further orders. It is expected that in July next targets at the new range at Blauvelt, N.Y., will be available for the practice of the team.

### 13TH N.Y.—COL. C. G. DAVIS.

The 13th N.Y. will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., June 10, for a ten days' tour of duty in coast artillery work. The regiment will leave its armory at seven a.m. and take a train from the Grand Central Railway station in Manhattan for New London. There the Guardsmen will embark on a special boat for Fisher's Island. The regiment will break camp early on Sunday morning, June 19, and return to Brooklyn by the same route as that taken to Fisher's Island. The 13th Regiment will be followed at Fisher's Island by the 8th and 9th Regiments, Coast Art., of Manhattan, in turn, each for a ten-day tour. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, S.N.Y., will be on duty at Fort Wright for the entire period of thirty days, with members of his staff.

### 9TH NEW YORK.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The Veterans' 9th Regiment—83d and 9th N.Y. Volunteers—9th District Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., held the 11th annual reunion at the Hotel Cumberland, N.Y. city, on Friday evening, May 27, with Col. George A. Hussey presiding, and over one hundred members, guests and ladies present. The occasion was the ninety-eighth anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war against Great Britain, 1812; the forty-ninth of that of the Civil War, 1861-65; and twelfth of the Spanish-American War, 1898. This regiment was organized June 24, 1799; since then it has participated in every disturbance for which it was called upon.

At a meeting held in the State Arsenal in Elm street, previous to the attack made upon Fort Sumter, S.C., it was unanimously agreed to volunteer to defend the Union of the United States, and on April 19 application was made to Governor E. D. Morgan. On May 27, 1861, eight companies marched from their headquarters in Thirteenth street and University place with over 800 men, and were mustered into service for the period "During the War" at Camp Cameron, Washington, D.C., June 8, 1861.

The first anniversary was held upon its arrival at Alexandria, Va., 1862; the second, at White Oak Chapel, near Fredericksburg, Va., 1863, when only 219 men were present; the third, at about eighteen miles from Jericho Ford, between the North and South Anna Rivers, at night bivouacking at Reedy Creek, Va., and in this campaign the casualties from May 5 to June 5 were 257 men killed and wounded. Of the original 837 officers and enlisted men of 1861 but ninety-two were entitled to return home from the battle line at Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864. In the Spanish-American War forty-eight died from disease.

There had been 693 volunteer recruits and 748 substitutes or drafted men added to the ranks during three years' service, making a total of 2,378 men on the rolls, of which number 261 had been killed, mortally wounded or died from disease, but with the wounded, etc., the casualties were 758. The regiment when mustered out, June 28, 1864, had then marched 1,868 miles.

Major Dabney W. Diggs, as toastmaster, introduced the orator of the evening, Gen. George B. Loud, who responded to the toast, "Memories." Rev. John Wesley Hill, D.D., delivered in his characteristic manner a stirring and patriotic speech on "The Volunteer Soldier." Comrade Berry, after his complimentary remarks to the ladies, presented each one with a photograph of the heroine of Gettysburg. Gen. William F. Morris, introduced as the orator of the 9th, ably presented "New York's Contribution to the Military Arm of the Service" and other subjects worthy of future consideration. This session, the first at which the ladies were present,

closed with the singing, by the Rev. Dr. Hill, of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," in which all joined in the chorus. Among the ladies present were Meses Morris, Ward, Conley, Berry, Diggs, Burdette and others. Regrets were read from Major Haan, C.A.C., U.S.A.; Colonel Coulter, 18th Inf.; Brigadier General Laughlin and others.

Forty-eight members of the 19th Co., Coast Art., under command of Capt. George A. Thompson, accompanied by the recently elected officers, 1st Lieutenant Arnold and 2d Lieutenant Dressner, visited Fort Wadsworth on last Sunday, and were entertained and instructed in the handling of the "big guns" by detachment of Regulars and staff of U.S. Coast Artillery officers. The desire to perfect themselves in their branch of the Service is demonstrated by the fact that the expense for transportation and subsistence was defrayed by the individual members. This is the second trip to the fort made by this command.

Col. William F. Morris has forwarded the names of two first class privates of the Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., as second lieutenants in the 15th and 19th Company, Mess. Charles Patrick McKenna, vice Thompson promoted, and Eugene E. Dressner, vice Bellman, resigned.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

69TH asks: If a man has served ten years in the Army, five years in the National Guard of another state and then joins the New York National Guard, would he be permitted to wear service stripes for fifteen years on account of his previous service in other organizations? Answer: We are informed from the office of the A.G.O. as follows: "The language of the Uniform Regulations relative to service chevrons is 'all enlisted men who have served faithfully.' \* \* \* In the absence of any specific statement to the contrary, and bearing in mind that service-in-war chevrons are specifically authorized for men who have seen such service, either in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the U.S., it would seem to be the intent of the Regulations that the service to be designated by the service chevrons should have been in the National Guard of this state."

TRAVEL PAY.—Up to this writing no committee recommendation has been made on the bills S. 7373 and H.R. 23436, identical measures for the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the Act approved March 2, 1899. The Senate measure was introduced last March by Mr. Dick, a member of the Senate Military Committee. The sponsor of the House measure is not a member of the House Military Committee; nevertheless very active in matters pertaining to military interests. Mr. Warren is chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Mr. Hull chairman of the House Military Committee. The text of the bill follows: "S. 7373, Mr. Dick.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the Act approved March 2, 1899 (same as H.R. 23436). That the provision of this Act, which fixed the rate of travel allowance to officers and soldiers upon discharge from the place of discharge to the place of residence at the time of appointment, or to the place of original entry into the Service, at the rate of four cents a mile, shall not be construed as applying to any officer or enlisted man who entered the Service prior to the date of the passage of said Act, and who was then in the Service and received by reason of the passage of said Act, less travel allowance than he would have received under the law at the time of appointment or enlistment, and such officers and soldiers shall have their right to travel allowance upon discharge determined by the law (R.S. Secs. 1289 and 1290) in force at the date of entry into the Volunteer Army."

C. F. W.—It will be about two years before Fort Crockett is ready for garrisoning. This new post is near Galveston, Texas.

X. Y. Z. asks: If the bill introduced for 612 additional officers should pass Congress, approximately how many files would a first lieutenant at the head of the list in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry gain by such legislation? Answer: There appears to be no prospect of this bill (S. 1024) passing at this session, though there is hope for the bill (S. 8129), providing for an addition of forty-two officers for General Staff duties passing at least one branch of the Congress. S. 1024, the measure to add 612 lieutenants, shall be provided: "That all the details heretofore named shall be distributed among the several grades from colonel to second lieutenant in the discretion of the President, subject only to the limitation that they shall be, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions: 'Two colonels to three lieutenant colonels to five majors to nine captains to eight first lieutenants to seven second lieutenants.' This would add to the officer personnel, 36 colonels, 54 lieutenant colonels, 90 majors, 162 captains, 144 first lieutenants, 126 second lieutenants. On the appointment of 612 new second lieutenants, 486 second lieutenants would move forward to first lieutenant, 342 first lieutenants to captain, 180 captains to major, 90 majors to lieutenant colonel and 36 lieutenant colonels to colonel. The fact that the President has discretionary power in the distribution of the details makes it impossible to state definitely just how many files in any particular branch of the Service promotions would be effected."

J. R. L.—A man re-enlisting in the Philippines is entitled on discharge in the United States to four cents a mile to the place of embarkation for the Philippines, and for sea travel, transportation and subsistence only. San Francisco being the point of embarkation for the Philippines, you would appear to be entitled to travel pay to that city if discharged in the United States.

R. N. C.—Contracts for the 26,000-ton battleships Wyoming and Arkansas were awarded Sept. 13, 1909, to be completed in thirty-two months. The Wyoming is being built by the William Cramp & Sons Company and the Arkansas by the New York Shipbuilding Company. On May 1 the Wyoming was 19 per cent. complete, and the Arkansas 24 per cent. Address the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for official photographs.

HARP.—Address the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., for the pamphlet describing the examination for post commissary sergeant. Sample questions are not issued. As to dates of arrival and departure of your regiment in Cuba in 1898 or 1899, address the A.G.O., giving reasons for inquiry.

T. F. J.—There have been no orders issued for the 24th Infantry, though it is probable that the 24th will go to Philippine service in 1911. The 24th returned from the Philippines in 1908.

H. K. W.—Regarding appointment as clerk Q.M.D., address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

CRUZ asks: I enlisted in the Army in 1891, Nov. 4, and was discharged February, 1895; I re-enlisted May 19, 1908. Am I entitled to pay of second enlistment? Answer: A man who enters the Service after May 11, 1908, and more than three months after his honorable discharge, having prior service of one or more complete enlistments, is counted as of the second period.

G.—The 7th Cavalry returned to the United States in 1907, sailing from Manila June 15. The 7th will probably go from Fort Riley in 1911 some time, to return to Philippine service.

J. B.—Address the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for pamphlet regarding examinations for cadetships. We have no way of judging why there was no greater number of applicants at the recent examination.

A READER.—An enlisted man who purchases his discharge from the Army to re-enlist in the Marine Corps would enter the latter service as of the period in which he was carried in the Army. While the term of enlistment in the Marine Corps is four years, in order to assimilate Marine Corps pay with Army pay, a new pay period begins every three years up to the seventh period.

H. R.—As your service in Volunteers from 1899 to 1901 was not a complete enlistment period, you could not re-enter the Service in 1908 at a higher rate of pay than that of the first enlistment. On re-enlistment within three months after

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discharge from your present enlistment you are entitled to a bonus of three months' pay and will then receive second enlistment pay, \$18, as private.

C. S. and C. D.—A man enlisted at Camaguey, Cuba, and discharged at Fort McPherson, Ga., would receive travel pay at four cents a mile from place of discharge to place of embarkation to Cuba. No travel pay would be given for the sea voyage, but actual transportation and subsistence allowed.

W. W. B.—The Pension Bureau, Washington, D.C., is the only place you can secure a ruling on your case.

L. E. F. asks: I enlisted Sept. 27, 1902; discharged for convenience of the Government Sept. 15, 1904; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1904; discharged Sept. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Dec. 13, 1907, and am still in the Service. What is my pay as a private? Answer: Second period, \$18.

W. A. A.—Your retirement was announced in the orders of May 24, W.D., as noted on page 1164, our issue of May 28.

X. Y. Z.—There is nothing out of the way in the detail of a private to drill a detachment of non-coms. to test the private's fitness for promotion.

N. D. P. asks: (1) I arrived in the U.S., took out "first papers," and enlisted in the Army in February, 1908. Upon receiving my discharge at the termination of enlistment will I be a citizen of the U.S.? (2) Will I be able to take a Civil Service examination? (3) Can I apply for "final papers" immediately on my discharge from the Army? Answer: (1) An alien soldier of the U.S. Army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence. Your honorable discharge will be your credential. (2) As soon as you secure your citizenship. Address the Civil Service Commission for pamphlet. (3) See answer to first question.

A. G. C.—Lieut. Charles P. Burt is the executive officer of the U.S.S. Des Moines, which vessel is now at Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 30, 1910.

Miss Helen Lea has left for Annapolis, where she will attend the commencement exercises at the Naval Academy. After a week's stay she will go to New York, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Le Roi Lea, and at Briar Cliff-on-the-Hudson of Miss Frances Scarritt and Miss Harriette Douglass. On June 25 Miss Lea will sail for Europe, to spend three months. Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis announce the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Barth, wife of Major Charles H. Barth, of Washington, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. N. Bittman, at her home on South Fourth street, in the city. Miss Gladys Booth, of Kansas City, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, is the guest of Miss Helen Fritch. Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Lieutenant Dougherty, C.E., and baby, accompanied by Mrs. Dougherty's mother, Mrs. J. G. Brewster, sailed on the May transport from Manila and will arrive here in June, to spend the summer at Mr. and Mrs. Brewster's suburban home, Aloha Lodge, south of the city. Mrs. Clarence Knight and little daughter, Jane, will also arrive shortly from St. Louis, to remain some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster.

Capt. A. C. Knowles entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. C. D. Haskins, a member of the board of directors of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y. Other guests were Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Col. Joseph Kuhn, Major Edgar Russell and Capt. A. E. Saxton. Master Signal Electric and Mrs. Harry Bell announce the birth of a son on May 21. Captain Gallagher was the guest of Mr. Richard Keith, of Kansas City, Wednesday night.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and daughter, Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder, entertained a number of Militia officers at dinner Wednesday night. Miss Lottie Dodsworth entertained a number of guests Friday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Charles H. Barth. Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Miller, of Denver, Colo., who are the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, were the honor guests at a bridge party Wednesday afternoon, given by Mrs. Le R. Eltinge.

Capt. W. D. Davis, constructing quartermaster, opened bids Tuesday for the construction of seven sets of officers' quarters, to be located on Arsenal Hill to the south of the Service School Detachment quarters. James A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, will probably have the contract, as his bid of \$113,044 was the lowest, except the E. A. Steiner Construction Company, but the latter bid was received after the opening.

The new lodge room of Colonel King Camp, No. 2, Spanish War Veterans, was initiated Monday evening, when the majority of the members were present. Captain Flannery, Ohio National Guard, state commander, addressed the meeting. Major and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler gave a hop supper Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., Capt. and Mrs. N. F. McClure, Mrs. William Rafferty, Miss Rae Thomas, Lieut. Douglas MacArthur and the officers of the Militia visit-

ing in the post. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson entertained at dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, Mrs. King, Major Noble and Major F. L. Winn. Mrs. A. O. Knowles entertained with a bridge party Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. King, of Rock Island Arsenal. The prizes went to Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Mrs. King, Mrs. H. V. Evans, Mrs. Manus McClosky and Mrs. E. D. Scott. Mrs. Le R. Eltinge was hostess at bridge Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. King is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Funston. Mrs. Frederick Perkins and son, formerly of this post, who have been with Major Perkins in Mindanao, have left the Philippines owing to the ill health of Mr. Perkins. Major and Mrs. Flagler entertained as their dinner guests Tuesday Miss Rae Thomas, Miss Durham, Major Dyett and Major Bigelow. Mrs. Fuger entertained at bridge Tuesday afternoon, in compliment to Mrs. King. Major and Mrs. Flagler gave a small card party Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Major, S. Hamilton and Lieut. W. B. Graham.

Militia officers attending the course of instruction here gave a large reception in the officers' new mess building to the Regular officers Monday evening. General Funston and staff and Colonel Loughborough and staff were among those invited. Mrs. William Stephenson was hostess at a morning bridge party Monday, given in honor of Mrs. King. The guests included Meses E. N. Jones, Slavens, Andrews, Donaldson, Flagler, Hickok, McClure, Barker and Mowry.

Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 13th Inf., qualified as expert rifleman on the target range Monday afternoon, the first of either officers or enlisted men who has been able to make the necessary twenty-five hits out of fifty this season, and also the first in the Army, so far as known, to make expert under the new regulations governing target practice; the old regulations prescribed an easy course, but with the many new and varied types of target it is very hard to qualify. Lieutenant Hodges will leave shortly for Fort Sheridan to take part in the try-out for the Infantry arm team for the national matches at Camp Perry.

The "Tinsleys," of Kansas City, were no match for the soldiers in the game played Monday at the Soldiers' Home baseball grounds and won by a score of 11 to 0.

Capt. R. H. McMaster, a student officer, was injured while riding Saturday. He was coming across the rifle range with his horse at a fast gait, when the animal fell. Captain McMaster's collar-bone was broken. Sergt. Leon M. Logan, 12th Cav., has just arrived here from the Philippines to take examination for a commission. The Kansas City, Kas., station has been in connection with the wireless station here.

The Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller will leave early in June for a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Moseley at Yellowstone Park. Mrs. Willis Uline and children, of Fort Douglas, have arrived to visit Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebarr were hosts at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle and Capt. F. M. Savage.

One of the most prominent social occasions of the spring season was the bridge party given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of the post, at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, on North Broadway, in the city. The score-cards were attractive figures in water colors and the prizes were beautiful candlesticks. The refreshment table was laid in Olney lace, with a central mound of red and white sweet peas. Those who attended from the post were Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. J. W. Barker, Mrs. E. N. Murphy, Mrs. Henry Smith and Miss Fuller.

Funds have been allotted for a camp site for the Kansas Militia officers who will assemble here in July. The camp will be in the grove east of Grant avenue and south of the colored detachment barracks. Major F. L. Winn, 13th Inf., will be senior officer on duty at the camp; Capt. Harry A. Smith, Capt. H. A. Hanigan and Capt. C. N. Murphy have been detailed as instructors. The following Militia officers arrived here Wednesday: Lieut. R. W. Fuller, Capt. H. G. Cook and Lieut. D. H. Ford, Pa.; Capt. J. D. Meads and Lieut. G. W. MacKay, Mich.

Dorothy Caldwell, Wayne Clarke and Nettie Flaherty were graduated from the eighth grade at the post school this term. Kansas City, Mo., now has the largest Marine Corps recruiting station; the district embraces four states—Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Lieut. W. S. Harrison, U.S.M.C., has charge of the district. On June 1 branch offices will be opened in St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., Des Moines, Ia., Omaha and Lincoln, Neb.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes announce the birth of a daughter on May 23. Major Bigelow, Major Dyett and the members of the New York delegation of National Guard engineer officers left for their homes Friday. Mrs. King, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fuger, left Friday for her home at Rock Island Arsenal. Mrs. Frank Wheaton and Miss Miller, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Nichols, have returned to Denver, Colo.

Mrs. H. A. Smith entertained thirty-two guests with a delightful bridge party Friday afternoon. The prizes went to Mrs. N. F. McClure, Mrs. Cruikshank and Mrs. E. A. Sirmeyer. Mrs. W. N. Bishop entertained seven tables of bridge Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Wheaton and Miss Miller, of Denver.

Battery E, 5th Field Art., is busy packing for the trip to Sparta, Wis., where it will have its annual target practice and attend maneuvers. Capt. Wright Smith, Lieuts. T. G. Gott-

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schalk and H. E. Miner will go with the battery. They will leave Monday and remain away from the post for three months.

### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 27, 1910. Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, who is at Purdue University as professor of military science, was here Sunday making arrangements for the annual visit of the cadets. The regimental band rendered a very enjoyable concert in front of the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Cecil on Wednesday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Capt. A. J. Bowley, Capt. B. H. Watkins and several members of the faculty of Purdue University. Capt. and Mrs. Leartus J. Owen, who were married on May 21 at Greenfield, Mass., will be at home at Fort Benjamin Harrison after June 10.

The Abe Martin baseball team of Indianapolis played a double header in the post on Sunday before a large and enthusiastic crowd. In the first game, with Co. F, the visitors were defeated, 12 to 2. O'Brien pitched a beautiful game for the soldiers, and Major Van Vliet and Lieutenant Rockwell played with Co. F team. The second game, with Co. H, was much better, the visitors being defeated by 2 to 1. Owing to the wet condition of the ball grounds the commanding officer allowed the games to be played on the main parade and the porches of the barracks were used for grandstands.

The quarantine on the quarters of Lieut. A. C. Cron for the past eight weeks, on account of whooping cough, was removed Monday. Miss Swigert, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. and Mrs. Shuman and Capt. F. W. Coleman. Later bridge whist was played. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained with breakfast on Sunday in honor of P. A. Paymor, and Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., who are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Eastman. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames gave a pink dinner Monday night in honor of Major and Mrs. W. L. Buck. Others present were Major and Mrs. J. H. Frier, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tebbitts. After dinner bridge was played.

Mrs. G. R. Cady gave a luncheon on Wednesday for fourteen young ladies of the post to introduce her niece, Miss Pearson, of Virginia, and to announce the engagement of her daughter, Kathleen, to Lieut. Luman Edgar Morgan, U.S.N. The guests were the Misses Louise and Le Roy Buck, Craney, Frances Burlinson, Blossom Reed, Sarita Van Vliet, Swigert, of Louisville; Marian Schoeffel, Elizabeth Little and Helen and Russell Cecil. The place-cards were hand-painted sweet peas, and at each place was a small Dresden ribbon bag which, when opened, was found to contain a card, with a black cat on one side and the words, "The cat is now out of the bag; an engagement is announced." On the other side was a picture of the bride and groom-to-be and the date. The bag at the place of Miss Cecil contained her engagement ring. At four o'clock the regimental band rendered a concert in front of the house and all of the ladies of the garrison were informally received.

Major William L. Buck left on Friday for New York and Washington. Mrs. Hawthorne, mother-in-law of Major Buck, accompanied him as far as Newport, Ky., where she will spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Eames entertained with bridge on Wednesday night in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Hovey-King. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. F. W. Coleman and Lieut. C. F. Conry. Miss Marian Schoeffel, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, left on Friday for her home. Chaplain John A. Ferry and Miss Ferry entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. John Devine and the Rev. Vincent Dwyer, of Indianapolis, and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Jones.

Capt. A. J. Bowley, aid to Major Gen. F. D. Grant, was here Wednesday in connection with the preparations for the large military tournament to be held in Chicago during July. Mrs. McLaren, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. John Little. Miss Margaret Breckinridge left Friday for her home in Lexington, Ky. Cabell Breckinridge, oldest son of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, went with her, and will later visit his grandfather, Mr. W. F. Mattingly, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Harrell, wife of Lieut. W. F. Harrell, and two children arrived on Sunday.

The Fort Benjamin Harrison Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was instituted here Saturday night. The work of adoption was by the famous Marion Camp team of Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain Fox. Among officers of the camp elected were: Past venerable consul, Sergt. Le Roy Ayers, Co. M; venerable consul, Allen Harry, Hosp. Corps; worthy advisor, J. W. Webb, Co. G; banker, Sergt. Charles Kimbrell, Co. F; clerk, H. E. Orr, Co. B; physician, Lieut. George B. Jones. Meetings the first Monday in each month.

All the officers of the 10th Infantry met Monday and completed the organization of the regimental mess by the adoption of a constitution prepared by Major Frier, Captain Breckinridge and Lieutenant Lewis, and the election of the following: President, Col. H. A. Greene; vice-president, Major J. H. Frier; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. C. R. Lewis; senior council, Capt. H. H. Tebbitts; E. L. D. Breckinridge and Lieut. G. R. Catta. The mess includes both club and mess features, and the officers are now availing themselves of both. A regimental dinner, under the new organization, will be held during the first week in June. Patronage of the club by the ladies will be arranged for later.

The entire 10th Infantry will leave here, so as to arrive in Chicago, Ill., on June 28, to take part in the military tournament, July 4 to 14. They will be encamped on the lake in front of the Auditorium Hotel. The troops to participate are: 10th Inf.; 27th Inf., from Fort Sheridan; 6th Cav., from Fort Des Moines; Co. A, Hosp. Corps, from Washington, D.C.; Engineer troops from Fort Leavenworth; Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan. There will be about 2,500 troops in all, under command of the commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes. Large grandstands are now being erected capable of seating 40,000 people. Funds for the enterprise have been gotten up by subscription in Chicago. Admission will be free and a nominal charge made for grandstand seats. The troops will take part in the Chicago parade on July 4.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., and Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruss,

Q.M., arrived Thursday and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene, here to lay out the maneuver camp to be held here in September.

A battalion of the 2d Infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., will arrive here June 2 for target practice, and will christen the new range.

Wednesday Capt. B. H. Watkins, 2d Inf., conducted the regiments of 601 cadets from Purdue University to the post for their annual visit on a special train. They witnessed the exhibition drills by the Regulars and the cadet band serenaded Colonel Greene. The visitors held a regimental parade, and at the conclusion united in the Purdue yells, cheering the 10th Infantry and its colonel, and then marched to their cars. The behavior and appearance of the corps created particularly favorable comment. The cadets had their dinner with the soldiers in the company messes. A ball game was played between the cadets and the soldiers, a tie, score being 2-2.

Capt. F. W. Coleman, who has been selected as a competitor in the tryout for the Infantry team for 1910, will leave on Tuesday for Fort Sheridan.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 25, 1910.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, who was detained in the East by the illness of her mother, arrived here on the 18th. At the request of Rear Admiral Osterhaus no entertaining will be done for her for a couple of weeks, in order that she may have an opportunity to rest after her anxiety and hard trip across the continent. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson entertained at dinner on the 18th for Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Pay Inspr. and Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Thorpe and Chaplain and Mrs. Frazer. Bowling was enjoyed later. Wednesday evening last also marked the dinner given aboard the West Virginia by the wardroom officers, at which a number of the junior officers and their brides were the complimented guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Nutting, U.S.M.C., have gone to the Puget Sound yard.

Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Turner entertained informally at cards Friday evening, the prizes being won by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Kindelberger and Mrs. Mary Turner. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Paymor, and Mrs. Bonaffon, Surgeon Kindelberger, Commander Wilson, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Miss Ruth Simons, Rear Admiral Barry and Medical Director Simons. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd were dinner hosts Thursday of last week for Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson, Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See, Mrs. Victor Blue and Lieutenant Commander Pollock. Prof. T. J. J. See invited a number of the officers and ladies to the observatory Monday for a view of Halley's comet when the moon was in eclipse. A dense fog interfered, but Professor See entertained his friends very delightfully with the many photographs of the heavenly bodies with which his new book is to be profusely illustrated. It is doubtful if any finer plates have been made. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Wright, Civil Engineer Chambers and several others.

Rear Admiral Barry was the host at dinner aboard the West Virginia last evening for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Simons, Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leland James, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Virginia Dickinson, Medical Director Gatewood and Commander Pollock. Major and Mrs. John T. Myers are again here visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Miss Ellen Barry has returned to Fort Mason, after a visit to Miss Hunt, at Portland. Passed Asst. Surg. Milton E. Lando arrived last week for duty aboard the Yorktown. Miss Ruth Hascal, a niece of Mrs. Mary Turner, will be salutatorian of the Vallejo High School at the commencement exercises at Del Monte for the summer. Rear Admiral Gatewood will present the Gatewood medal to George O'Hara, of Mare Island, president of the class of '10.

San Francisco papers of May 24 devoted much space to an account of the travels of Miss Florence Rowen, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowen, who arrived from Philadelphia en route to join her father at Cavite. Although only a fortnight in the States, she had expressed considerable astonishment that people were so interested in her, and she did not regard her trip as unusual. Mrs. Charles Conway Hartigan has returned to San Francisco, after a week here. The Yorktown, Ensign Hartigan's ship, was to have sailed last week, but trouble with her ice box detained her for repairs. She sailed Saturday.

The Saturn departed Saturday for the Bremerton station for repairs. It is believed that the gusher, which left here about June 1 for service with one of the naval reserves on the Atlantic seaboard. All three divisions of the torpedo fleet are to leave San Diego on Friday next, the first division, it is understood, proceeding to Portland to participate in the rose carnival there; then to this yard.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 26, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hunter, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Capt. and Miss Creary, Miss Thomas, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Botsche, Miss Gragg, Lieutenants Dravo, Minnigerode, Hobson, Olmsted, McGrath, Lowe, Marmon, Hume, Corby, Rodney, McChord and Kobbe, with a comet party at Pebble Beach Monday evening, and a beefsteak supper, cooked under the trees over a blazing fire. Lieut. J. C. Walker and his bride returned Sunday and received a warm welcome. Major W. M. Wright went to San Francisco for conference with the department commander, concerning the maneuver camp at Atascadero this fall. Mrs. Wright accompanied him and both were guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry at Fort Mason. They returned Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Barry. After a delightful three weeks' visit with Capt. and Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. and Miss Woodworth, of San Francisco, have returned to the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieutenants Lowe and Minnigerode. Major P. G. Wales, Med. Corps, left this week for Washington to be examined for promotion. The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. Howard's Monday afternoon; prizes were won by Mrs. Sharon, Miss Creary and Mrs. Ripley. Mrs. Faulkner, of Jamestown, N.Y., arrived this week to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Jones, for the summer.

Sergeant Rhoades, the well liked steward at the Officers' Club, suffered a stroke of paralysis Monday, but is slowly convalescing.

Capt. Murray Baldwin returned this week from his two weeks' leave, spent in San Francisco.

The two beautiful silver cups awarded for the championship in the baseball league, series 1910, to Troop D, 14th Cav., and Co. E, 8th Inf., arrived this week from San Francisco and were on exhibition at the Administration building. The cup for the troop will be sent to Manila this week.

Miss Edith Pickering was hostess in honor of Miss Ames, of Monterey, at a tea Tuesday, when a number of guests motored up from Del Monte, Monterey and Pebble Beach. Major W. K. Wright and his daughter, Mrs. S. R. Merriman, were the complimented guests at a dinner at the Presidio of San Francisco Monday, at which Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. D. Glennan were hosts. Mrs. and Miss Field entertained at an informal tea at their home in Monterey on Friday which all the young married people and bachelors of the post attended. Majors

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W. M. Wright and W. K. Wright are entered for the annual championship tournament of the Northern California Golf Association, to-morrow on the links of the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieut. G. B. Sharon goes to Sequoia National Park to transfer property in a few days, accompanied by Mrs. Sharon and family. Many High School boys and girls, including Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman, of the post, journeyed to Moss Beach Monday evening by autos and horseback to see the comet. Capt. W. F. Creary will leave here next Wednesday for San Francisco, to take over property as quartermaster on the transport Buford, preparatory for the trip to Alaska, June 14.

At Pebble Beach Lodge Saturday evening Lieutenant Minnigerode, Dr. Lowe, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenant Marmon and others from Monterey found an auto party stopping at the Lodge to indulge in a few pleasant hours of dancing. Recitation and music, splendidly rendered by Miss Brownie and Gettie Norman, marked the closing exercises of the Pacific Grove High School this week. Major W. M. Wright went to the Presidio of San Francisco Wednesday to observe the record mortar firing of the Coast Artillery. Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer left for Beaumont, Cal., on Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Van Wormer and daughter, on map duty.

Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained twelve little garrison friends of her two grandchildren, Elizabeth and Patty Merriman, with an old-fashioned candy pull Saturday afternoon.

The officers of the National Guard of California, who are to attend the camps of instruction here, June 12 to 19, are: 2d Inf., Lieut. Col. A. S. Crites, Majors G. M. Boles and Frank S. Cannon, Capt. L. T. Stephenson, Winfred Wright, Frank S. Cameron, J. E. Wilson, B. M. Heath, 1st Lieut. J. G. Phillips, E. A. B. Austin, C. M. Marks, C. B. Nichols, J. A. Easterbrook, Charles W. Kepley and H. W. Holman, 2d Lieut. L. C. Hurn, W. M. Jones, W. R. Baker and A. E. Morgan, 5th Inf., Col. D. A. Smith, Majors M. W. Simpson, G. L. Holtum and G. H. Wetheren, Capt. R. J. Faneuf, F. W. H. Peterson, L. C. Francis, G. C. Pappé, A. W. Studley, C. A. Sullivan, R. McConnell, J. J. Barre, Chester Young, and F. A. B. Austin, 1st Lieut. C. R. Arquist, Somner Crosby, R. B. Polastel, N. F. C. Prescott, Jr., R. M. Light, A. C. F. Dee, H. L. Duffy, H. A. Shindler, M. R. Costerton, C. W. Lehr, A. D. Borden, C. F. Hutchins, J. W. Smith, N. A. Ulin and P. J. Ballinger, 1st Lieut. E. A. Merwin, B. T. Demmitt, W. J. Bright, E. R. McReynolds, F. S. Campbell, W. H. Partridge, C. H. Hunt, V. B. Hogue, J. L. McBride and H. O. Higgins, 2d Lieut. I. D. Jaynes, V. B. Berger, W. B. Heineke, H. C. Ludden, G. C. Martindale, A. C. Muns, E. J. Martin, W. B. Winters, L. A. Stromer, F. L. Worden and F. F. Horton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard left on Wednesday for Sea Girt, N.J. Capt. and Miss Creary entertained forty guests Tuesday evening with a Salamagundi party, a profusion of beautiful American Beauty roses were the decorations and the evening was spent playing progressive games. Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Capt. A. B. Austin, Captains Gracie, W. O. Johnson and Price won the prizes. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Capt. and Mrs. Norman, Captain McMaster, Captain Bell, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Gracie, Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Thomas, Dr. Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Miss Bowman, Miss Jessie Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobley, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Major Wales, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Cranston, Major and Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Moller.

### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1910.

Part of the annual inspection of troops here was held on Monday by Lieut. Col. C. G. Woodward, I.G. Col. C. St. J. Chubb acted as the brigade commander; Capt. Isaac Erwin, adjutant; Capt. George M. Grimes, quartermaster; the Cavalry was commanded by Major Joseph Gaston, Major E. A. Millar commanded the Field Artillery, Major L. S. Roudiez the Infantry, and Lieut. Paul W. Beck the Signal Corps. Colonel Woodward expressed himself as well pleased with the showing made. The inspection maneuvers were held at Fort Winfield Scott.

A week ago last Tuesday Mrs. John A. Lundeen was hostess at a delightful bridge party and informal tea. Among the players were Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford, Mrs. James F. Brady, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Louis Chappell and her sister, Mrs. Roberts. Lieut. George Ruhlen, who is at San Mateo on a mapping detail, returned on Sunday to be the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford. Mrs. Troope, accompanied by her two daughters, Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Fanny Troope, left for her home in Portland last Friday. Mr. Roy Blosser, of the University of California, was the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. George H. Jones last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Andrew J. Dougherty entertained at an informal little tea last Thursday afternoon, her guests being Miss Derby, Miss Higgins, Miss Eakin, Miss Ruth Brooks, Lieutenants Kelly and Rutherford. On Tuesday Mrs. Joseph Gaston left to spend the summer with her mother in the East. Capt. J. D. Reams, Lieutenants Olin, Goodrich and Anderson were in the Presidio on Sunday, having come over from the rifle range at Fort Barry. The 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., expects to be through at the range next Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Platt are down from Benicia and are staying at the Stewart. Major and Mrs. Frank Greene are at the Hotel Monroe. Lieut. Hampton M. Roach was admitted to the General Hospital yesterday for treatment. Mr. William Dodd, prior to sailing on the June transport for the Philippines to join his father, Col. G. A. Dodd, will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dougherty, 80th Inf. Lieut.



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Col. W. L. Finley returned from a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday. Tuesday afternoon several ladies of this garrison spent the afternoon at the Army and Navy Club, playing bridge, the first ladies' day the club has had since moving into their new quarters. Among the ladies were Mrs. J. O. W. Brooks, Mrs. F. A. Prince and Miss Belle Phister.

Chaplain and Mrs. George H. Jones recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Della, to Lieut. H. P. Councilman, who is stationed at Fort Baker. Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn entertained several guests at five o'clock tea this week at the Palace Hotel, in compliment to the artist, Mrs. Rose Hooper Plotner. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell left Tuesday for their new station, Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Russell has a school detail. Lieutenant Russell was stationed here for several months prior to his departure for Fort Baker, where he took his bride, who was formerly Miss Boles, of Alameda.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 29, 1910.

During the week both life and death have been rendered sweeter and more beautiful by the tender expressions of sympathy that have come to our Colonel, his daughter and sons in their great bereavement. Last Sunday Mrs. Thomas F. Davis was in her accustomed place at church, Monday afternoon she was taken to the State Hospital in Sheridan for what was supposed to be a not very serious operation. On Tuesday Dr. Newell operated and found unexpected complications and our beloved friend passed away early Wednesday morning. Truly it can be said of her, "Her works praise her in the gates. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." Everything that was good and noble and helpful found a supporter in Mrs. Davis. May the One who comforteth us in all of our afflictions be especially near to the sorrowing family.

Company H, commanded by Lieutenant Alfante, will act as escort for the veterans of the G.A.R. of Sheridan in their Memorial Day exercises.

Scores of men are being discharged every day and there are but few enlistments. Unless recruits begin to come very soon we will have but skeleton organizations in the post. The school for Filipino boys has closed for the season. The Chaplain delivered a memorial address last evening in Union Hall at Dietz to a very large gathering of coal miners and their families.

The coming of Father Duffy to the post once each month to conduct services is very much appreciated. He has made many friends in the garrison. Twenty-four little people were in the Sabbath school last Sunday and began preparations for a special exercise to be given on Children's Day, the second Sunday in June. The Chaplain spoke to his men Sunday night from the words of St. Paul to the young man Timothy: "Endure hardness as a good soldier." The chapel was well filled.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained all the children of the post at a birthday party for her son, Charles Miner, who was eight years old last Monday. Lieutenant Sullivan returned this week from leave spent in New Orleans. Captain Cecil left yesterday for Massachusetts, where on June 8 he

is to wed Miss Caroline Schenck. Miss Robertson, who has visited her sister, Mrs. Andrews, for several months, has returned to her home at Grand Haven, Mich.

At its business meeting Wednesday night the Officers' Club elected Colonel Davis as president, Captain Johnson vice-president and Captain Herron secretary-treasurer. Owing to the very great sorrow in the family of the commanding officer the fifth annual regimental dinner has been postponed.

Miss Polly Young had a narrow escape from a serious accident yesterday. Her horse became frightened, and in its plunging one of the saddle straps gave away. But instead of falling awkwardly Miss Young, who is a fine horsewoman, got out with a few scratches and bruises.

Sergeant John Schmidt, the popular drummer of the 18th Infantry band, was married May 23 to Miss Mary Dillon, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He will be discharged in August and expects to go to Washington, with a view to completing his service in an Artillery band. New instruments for the entire band have now been received, and a steady improvement at the concerts is noted.

Lieutenant Purdon returned to-day from his home, where he was summoned last week by the serious illness of his brother, still in a precarious condition as a result of typhoid pneumonia. Chaplain Axton has been invited to deliver the address to the Sheridan High School graduates at the Kirby Opera House Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins arrived to-day from Fort Niagara and Mr. James Davis came from El Paso. Master Tom Davis is expected to-morrow from Santa Clara, Cal., where he has been in school.

The funeral of our beloved Mrs. Davis will occur on Memorial Day at 10 a.m., the interment to be in the post cemetery, but only temporarily. Father Duffy will conduct the services and the choir from the Catholic Church of Sheridan will assist.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 28, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks entertained Wednesday at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Sedgwick, of Minneapolis; Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith on Wednesday had at dinner Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Major and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis and Major Walter Gordon, of St. Paul. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Sunday at dinner, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price gave a dinner for six on Friday. Miss Harris, who has been the guest of Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, returned Tuesday to her home in Chicago. Miss Dunn, of St. Paul, spent the week-end with Mrs. John H. Parker. Mrs. Louis C. Scherer and children will leave Wednesday, first attending the commencement at Vassar and then going to St. Lawrence, Canada, to spend the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur on Thursday gave a dinner, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wolf, Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Major and Mrs. Griffith and Major and Mrs. Hutton. Mrs. N. Howard has gone to Minneapolis for a few weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McArthur. Major and Mrs. Beall are entertaining this evening at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Evans. Capt. and

Mrs. Charles W. Weeks had at dinner Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. N. Howard, of this post, and Mrs. Weeks, of Minneapolis. Miss Mary Galbraith entertained Thursday afternoon at an Orpheum party, followed by a tea at Carling's, for Miss Borden, whose marriage to Lieutenant Hayes will take place Saturday at this garrison. Capt. Charles W. Weeks left to-day to deliver the closing address for the University of Iowa at Iowa City.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund L. Butts entertained Sunday evening at dinner at the Plaza, Minneapolis, for Col. and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William B. Bannister, Capt. Sedgwick Rice, Major W. H. Gordon and Dr. and Mrs. Henry McL. Morton. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Monday evening at bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara on Wednesday gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Miss Galbraith, Lieut. James M. Loud and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper.

Arthur Scherer and William Bannister represented the post school Friday evening at the annual spelling contest held in the Central High School, St. Paul. Lieut. and Mrs. Cooper entertained Friday evening at dinner for Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Chaplain and Mrs. Stanley C. Ramaden, 28th Inf., will leave in a few days to spend a few weeks with relatives at Harrisburg, Pa. Col. Robert K. Evans leaves Friday for Washington, D.C. Major Thomas W. Griffith and Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers leave Wednesday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

#### NAVAL NOTES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., April 24, 1910.

The departure, last week, of Comdr. George R. Slocum, U.S.N., until recently commanding the U.S.S. Rainbow, was greatly regretted. He would in all probability have been named as the successor to Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer, now commanding officer at the Olongapo Naval Station, had not a medical board recommended his return to the States for medical treatment. Commander Van Duzer has orders detaching him on May 4 from his duties at Olongapo, and with Mrs. Van Duzer will take passage on the S.S. Minnesota for Seattle, thence to Washington, D.C. At Olongapo he has been most enterprising in improving the station. The Manila paper spoke at length of his hustling ability, as shown by results he leaves behind him. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper will relieve Commander Van Duzer as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Supply left here April 22 for Guam, having on board as passengers Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Dorn, Mrs. Davis, mother of Major Davis, U.S.M.C., Capt. W. H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., and a number of natives and enlisted men from the island. Captain Dorn is Governor of Guam, and the Supply came here for docking and repairs. She will go to Japan next month from Guam with a number of the officers stationed there and their families.

The big collier Alexander is being discharged of her cargo of coal at Sangley Point, and she will then be overhauled at the Cavite Yard.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Karmany's daughter arrived here from Hong Kong last week on the S.S. Rubi. They have taken a house at 449 Calle Real, Malate. On Wednesday evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Colonel Karmany and his bride. Other



## Liqueur Pères Chartreux

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guests were Capt. R. B. Putnam, Mrs. Davis, the Misses Brooks and Capt. P. F. Archer, U.S.M.C.  
Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., aid to the commandant at Cavite, has returned there from a short leave. This week Chief Boatswain Crouch, U.S.N., will relieve Chief Boatswain Messenger, in command of the U.S.S. General Alava, which vessel plies between Olongapo and Cavite. P.A. Paymr. G. A. Helmsick has reported for duty at Cavite Yard. He has been on duty aboard the Helena on the China station. Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Lieut. P. F. Blackburn, of the U.S.S. Supply, and child, together with Miss Johnston, sister of Assistant Paymaster Johnston, U.S.N., both of whom have been in Guam for some time past, left for Hong Kong last Friday on the S.S. Minnesota.

Mrs. Brooks, wife of Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, U.S.N., entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. J. H. Pendleton on Tuesday of last week. Other guests were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ducat, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Morrow and the Misses Brooks. Prizes were won by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Pendleton. On April 22 Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Van Duzer entertained at dinner and bridge at their home in Olongapo for Paymr. and Mrs. Fite, Lieut. and Mrs. Owens, Surgeon Ely and Naval Constructor Hamner.

Ensign and Mrs. H. R. Greenlee and son are in Baguio for a few weeks, and Mrs. Laird and Mrs. Collins are also enjoying the cool air of the famous summer resort. Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., has two months' leave and will go to Hong Kong and Shanghai on the S.S. Taming and thence to Yokohama, where he will join his wife and son.

The U.S.S. Mohican is now at anchor off Cavite Yard, having been towed there from Olongapo by the collier Pompey. She is doing duty as mother to torpedo boats.

Surgeon Barber, U.S.N., arrived here on April 20, and has reported for duty at Olongapo, in command of the hospital ship Relief.

### FORT MCKINLEY, MAINE.

Fort McKinley, Me., May 31, 1910.

The 1st Company from Fort Levee and the 8th Company from Fort Preble, after muster, move to-day to Fort McKinley. The 8th Company moves into one side of the new barracks, while the 1st Company will take the barracks formerly occupied by the 23d Company. The 23d Company has already moved into the new barracks.

The new band stand at the end of the parade near the Administration building is worthy of much praise. It was erected mainly through the efforts of Mr. Dunmore, ably assisted by the members of the band. Because of the need of more room in the post exchange, the Y.M.C.A. reading rooms are to be moved to a room in the building known as the "House of All Nations."

Decoration Day was observed on the post in the usual manner. The band headed the parade to the burying ground, where the children of the Sunday school strewed the graves with flowers. Two special boats carried the 37th, 90th, 154th and 24th Companies to Portland, where they took part in the Memorial Day parade.

Miss Biddle returned Thursday from Washington and will spend the summer with Major and Mrs. J. D. Barrette. Mrs. Barrette, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Miss Margaret, has gone to West Point, where she will be joined a little later by Major Barrette. This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of Major Barrette's class from the Military Academy. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Ferguson were visiting on the post last week. Mrs. Thompson is the wife of Captain Thompson of the 6th Co., C.A.C., N.G.S.M. Lieutenant Frank entertained a party of friends from Portland on Sunday.

The result of the baseball game on Friday between the 90th and 24th Companies was 5-3 in favor of the 90th. Sunday the strong Fort McKinley team defeated "The Miller Reds," of Cambridge, Mass., by a score of 5-4.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 26, 1910.

Capt. H. L. Newbold, 4th F.A., entertained at dinner May 25 in honor of Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 9th Cav., the occasion being the latter's birthday. The table decorations were all in yellow and the place-cards contained clever verses. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence M. Bunker, Mrs. Susan Cahill, of Cheyenne; Miss Nan Dennison, of Albany; Miss Sarah Keating, of Buffalo, and Capt. John B. Christian.

The officers of the 9th Cavalry and 4th Field Artillery played a very fast game of ball May 25, resulting in a victory for the 9th Cavalry officers by a score of 3-0. The game brought out a large crowd and the grandstand was well filled with partisan rooters. The teams were as follows:

Fourth Field Artillery: Quinn, p.; Joyce, c.; McCleave, 1b.; Collins, 2b.; Gilmer, 3b.; Devers, s.s.; McNair, l.f.; Fuger, c.f.; Fleming, r.f.  
Ninth Cavalry: Camp, p.; Holderness, c.; Craigie, 1b.; Elliott, 2b.; Tompkins, 3b.; Erwin, s.s.; Amory, l.f.; Lykes, c.f.; Winterburn, r.f.

Capt. S. B. Pearson and Lieuts. B. R. Camp and G. C. Brant, 9th Cav., have left for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., as com-

petitors for the Cavalry team for the national shoot. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Camp left with the party. The 11th Infantry Officers' Club entertained with a delightful ladies' night May 23, their guests including the officers and ladies of the 4th Field Artillery and 9th Cavalry. The club rooms have been newly renovated and decorated and present an attractive appearance. During the evening a string orchestra from the 11th Infantry band played in one of the upper rooms. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Carnahan and Mrs. Raborg and by Mrs. McAdams instrumentally.

### TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 27, 1910.

Lieuts. Eugene Seybt and Elmer Bennet, of Fort Dade, started for Key West last Sunday, where they will act as observers during target practice. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Windhorst and party, of Tampa, who have been spending the week at the Warner cottage, returned to Tampa on Monday. Lieut. John O'Neill, of Fort De Soto, had lunch with the officers' mess at Fort Dade on Sunday.

Lieut. John W. McKie, of Fort De Soto, leaves for Washington on May 28, where his wedding with Miss Florella Edson is to take place June 1. Lieutenant McKie is one of the most popular young officers in the district, and the congratulations of a host of friends go with him. As Fort De Soto is soon to be abandoned, Lieut. and Mrs. McKie will probably be stationed at Fort Dade, Lieutenant McKie being Artillery engineer for the district.

The Fort Dade baseball team played the Braidentown team on Thursday, losing by the close score of 3-2.  
Messrs. Stinson Graham, Sloane and Henry, representing the Florida Electric Company at Jacksonville, Fla., have been at Fort Dade for several days preparing bids for the new electric light plant to be constructed there.

The Fort De Soto baseball team played the St. Petersburg team to-day, winning the game by a score of 14 to 10.

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

#### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

#### Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A. to command.

Department of the East.—Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant to command. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. to command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Winato, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1909.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Apr. 8, 1909.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries C and D, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Fort Sill, Okla. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, to sail for Manila June 6, 1910, from S.F.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Manila, P.I., to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 13th. Manila, P.I.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

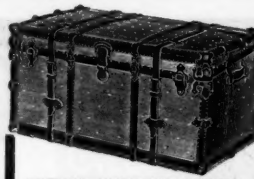
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.



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27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 105th. Honolulu, H.I.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
36th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
39th. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 121st. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
50th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
51st. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
54th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
55th. Manila, P.I. Arrived April 22, 1909. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 138th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 139th. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 140th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 141st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
74th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 146th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.  
80th. Key West, Bks., Fla. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 159th. Honolulu, H.T.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
95th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
96th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
97th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
98th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.  
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1909.  
4th Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station as follows: Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, H. R. Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. Arrived June 4, 1909.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, H. R. Ark. The 2d and 3d Battalions, 16th Inf., will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.  
21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs., arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, to Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B,

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24th Inf.—Hqrs. band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; B and C, Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 31. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived May 29 at Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Ordered placed in commission June 15 with a naval complement at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with the Atlantic Fleet as range ship.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

##### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Onchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

##### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived May 28 at Yokohama, Japan. Upon the arrival of the New York at the Asiatic Station, the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Cavite, P.I. The Chattanooga is under orders to proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland is under orders to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Sailed May 29 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.

##### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Hong Kong, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bittler. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

##### Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

##### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

##### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

##### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

The following is the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

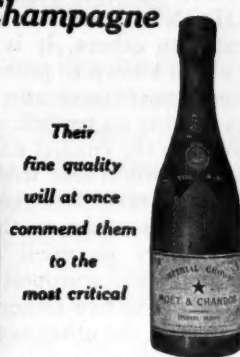
Leave Annapolis June 6; arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 9; arrive Plymouth, England, June 23, leave June 30; arrive Marseilles July 8, leave July 15; arrive Gibraltar July 18, leave July 23; arrive Madeira July 26, leave Aug. 2; arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.

After leaving Hampton Roads the mail address of the vessels of the Squadron will be in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B.

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Britain. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the itinerary of the Special Service Squadron: May 19-31, in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentine; June 1-10, at Montevideo, Uruguay; June 14-28, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The South Dakota will return to the Pacific from Buenos Aires; July 10-16, at Culebra, West Indies July 21; arrive Hampton Roads, Va.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. John G. Quinby. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Bahia Blanca, Argentine.

CHESLER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At Buenos Aires, Argentine.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Placed in service May 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. When ready for sea the Abarenda will proceed to the Asiatic Station, via the Suez Canal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 1 for the Asiatic Station.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived May 29 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. At Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAKAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Petterson, master. Arrived May 28 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Hist has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived May 27 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed May 14 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
 MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Missouri has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.  
 NASHUAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridcaus, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The New Jersey has been ordered placed in reserve at Boston.  
 NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed May 30 from Spezia, Italy, for Naples, Italy, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.  
 NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btan. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
 OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Ozark has been assigned to the District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
 PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PEORIA, Btan. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. When ready for sea the Petrel will proceed in company with the Wheeling to the Atlantic Coast of the United States via the Suez Canal.  
 POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Upon the completion of repairs on the Potomac, about July 1, the vessel will proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty at that station.  
 PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. Sailed May 29 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon the arrival of the Vicksburg at Corinto, about the first of June, the Princeton will proceed to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
 PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At California City, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur C. Stott, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 RELIEF (hospital ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.  
 SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Arrived May 26 at New York city. Address there. The Salem is anchored off West Eighty-ninth street.  
 SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Arrived May 27 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived May 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
 SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis ordered to command.  
 TEUMSEH (tug). Btan. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Tonopah has been assigned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.  
 TRITON (tug). Chief Btan. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 UNOAS (ing). Btan. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.  
 VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. Arrived May 29 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed May 30 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua, to relieve the Princeton. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Sailed May 30 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Wheeling is under orders to proceed in company with the Petrel to the east coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal.  
 WINSLOW (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 2 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Wisconsin has been ordered placed in reserve at Portsmouth.  
 WOLVERINE, 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Arrived May 27 at Erie, Pa. Address there.  
 YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.  
 DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived May 29 at Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.  
 Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Arrived May 29 at Delaware Breakwater.  
 FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived May 26 at Delaware Breakwater.

## RAW ECZEMA ON HANDS

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. I had three good doctors but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but to get Cuticura and get well. My hands have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now.

"My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. Mrs. M. E. Falin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1909."

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McO. Luby. Arrived May 27 at Delaware Breakwater.  
 PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived May 30 at Delaware Breakwater.  
 REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived May 28 at Delaware Breakwater.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.  
 Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.  
 Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
 SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.  
 Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
 IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.  
 WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived May 28 at Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. Arrived May 28 at Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. Arrived May 28 at Santa Cruz, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.  
 PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived May 29 at Monterey, Cal.

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 Her I love dearly, adore most sincerely;  
 Do guess, guess, guess.  
 If you know well who is my sweetheart,  
 Don't guess, guess, guess.  
 But speak to me freely and answer me fairly,  
 Just yes, yes, yes.  
 This is the chorus of one of the most melodious little love songs. For TEN CENTS, words and music, postpaid to you (or to your sweetheart—with your compliments) any where. Ascherfeld, 58 W. Pierrepont Ave., Rutherford, N.J.

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## PATENTS

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We do not wish to "knock" the other fellow, but we do wish you to know the facts about Ballardvale Water. Please note:—  
S. S. Pierce & Co., of Boston, were asked to send us a bottle each of the best known mineral waters both foreign and domestic. They sent us eleven different kinds. A chemist put one ounce of a first grade whiskey in each of twelve 4 ounce clear glass bottles, filling each bottle with a sample of the above eleven varieties, and of Ballardvale chosen at random from regular stock.

Now note specially:—In 2 hours, three or four blends showed a most disgusting sediment; in 24 hours, all but two were so filled with a frog-spawn-like material as to be nauseating at least to sight; in 48 hours the Ballardvale Blend alone was absolutely clear and bright.

Without question Ballardvale is unique among natural mineral waters. The price is very reasonable too. Write us for Distributors at different Naval and Military Stations.

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PORPOISE (submarine). Midshipman James O. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
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#### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).



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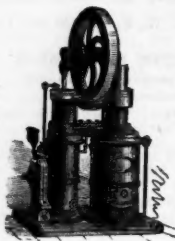
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